SATURDAY NIGHT

QUEBEC: THE CITY BORN OF BATTLES

by Edmond Chassé and Melwyn Breen

AUGUST 29, 1950 VOL. 65, NO. 47

ACE CORRESPONDENT: *Ross Munro. See* Press

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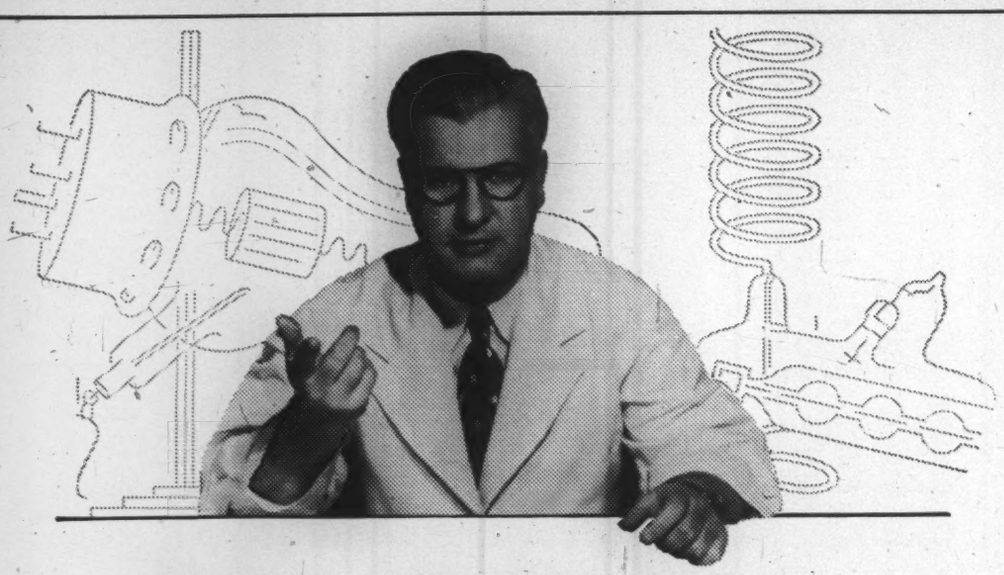
How Much More Manpower for Defence?
Should We Strengthen Ex-Enemies?



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Next Week in SATURDAY NIGHT:

How the Mounties Keep an Eye on the Commies in Canada

by Michael Barkway

LETTERS

Television Pioneer

THE Ryerson Institute of Technology, Toronto, is making the claim that this will be the first course of television training to be offered in Canada (SN, Aug. 8) . . . Such a statement is contrary to fact. The Academy of Radio Arts actually established the first television training in Canada nearly two years ago; we have graduated two such courses, to date. The Academy established its television department in February, 1949; its pioneering activities in this field have already received the highest praise and endorsement of industry leaders in both Canada and the U.S.

Toronto, Ont. ANDREW N. MCLELLAN
Director of Television

Traffic in Ontario

RECENTLY I have seen articles in local newspapers taking slams at the already intimidated "world's worst driver" (as one paper puts it), the Ontario car owner. He could be the world's best with his North American fibre, but not under present antiquated poor traffic regulations for normal speed safe traffic with powerful automobiles.

Most any safe aggressive Toronto driver will tell you our city should adopt faster speeds in our traffic regulations—Ontario's accident rate would be cut in half. Speed limit of the city should be moved up to 40 miles an hour, and the highways 65 to unlimited, or drive carefully as a speed limit. Increasing speeds to the proper safe average capacity of the modern car would increase the alertness and lessen the spasmodic frustration of Ontario traffic. Drivers would stay in their proper lanes and pedestrians would be damned careful about walking on the road where they don't belong in the first place . . . There is the regimented soul who plods along on the highways under 50 and he hangs to the centre of the road for he hates to see traffic pass him. There would be less overtaking if the speeds were increased; the centre white line would be observed with care; automobiles would stay in their proper lanes.

Toronto, Ont. W. A. RICHARDSON

Crying Need

AS AN old age pensioner I wish to express my appreciation of your editorial on the question of old age pensions (SN, July 21). I note you go right to the chief point of defect, the insufficient income allowable over and above the regular pension of $40 a month. I also note your suggestion that even if pensions were considerably increased, pensioners would find it difficult to get congenial boarding houses. That is true. There is no doubt that one of the crying needs of the day is proper homes for homeless old people.

New Haven, PEI. MALCOLM MCKENZIE

Victorian Trend

ANY Canadian who still values the British heritage in this country must regard with regret the trend away from things British, in Victoria, BC, as reported in your recent excellent story (SN August 8).

Oshawa, Ont. MRS. R. ROGERS

SATURDAY NIGHT

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The Korean War got **Ross Munro,** veteran war correspondent, back on his favorite beat—battle. Throughout World War II he gave Canadians first hand reports of the activities of the nation's fighting men overseas. His on-the-spot stories came to readers from all the big Canadian battle fronts in Europe. For the job he did on the costly Dieppe raid, he was given an OBE in the Dominion Day honors list in 1946. No "base-walla," Munro gives his stories first-hand flavor by taking the same punishment as the people he's writing about.—*Photo by Canadian Army.*

Highlights: Edmond Chassé (QUEBEC story, Page 8) is political correspondent for *Le Canada.* He won the Toronto Press Club award for the year's best spot-news reporting job: the Guay murder case that involved the loss of 23 lives . . . Despite the Government's rearmament measures, is our defence program coming up to scratch or are we still lagging? (Page 11) . . . Even greater danger than Korea has arisen over the Asian horizon in the prospect of war between the U.S. and China over Formosa. Western diplomacy is now moving vigorously to avert this (Page 14) . . . It'll soon be the first day at school for thousands of small Canadians (Page 26) . . . Strengthening former enemies to fight against Russia has some serious drawbacks (Page 30).

Preview: The CNE Art Show is an annual guide in tastes and trends; SN Art Editor Paul Duval comments on the present display . . . The RCMP has been planning for years what to do with fifth columnists—The Enemy Within. Martin Ross, observing limits of security, discusses the problem . . . Albert Shea tells you about the Canadians he ran into in Israel this summer, from a bus driver to a cabinet minister . . . And in the Women's section there will be a quiz to test how good your manners are. All in SN, Sept. 5.

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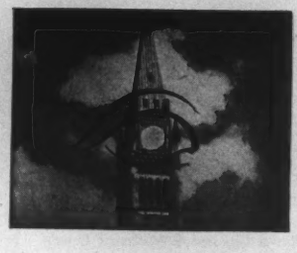

OTTAWA VIEW

A PRODUCTIVE WEEK

THE CABINET'S three meetings last week were all concerned with the railway dispute; but more time was spent on defence problems. The Government has now agreed to a general outline of the rearmament program which will be presented to Parliament next month. More details have to be worked out, particularly at the financial end. But the broad lines of the Canadian contribution to the new defence effort of the Western democracies are now laid down.

Dana Wilgress left on Sunday to attend Tuesday's meeting of the Atlantic Treaty deputies. He had with him the Government's plans and adequate instructions to deal with more detailed questions which our allies might raise.

The main feature of the Government's approach is its determination to treat rearmament as one unified whole. The Western democracies are rearming for a world-wide struggle against a world-wide Communist threat. The Government doesn't want to break down the defence effort into geographical areas, nor even to make much distinction between the arms we may produce for ourselves and those we may produce for our allies. Whatever we do and wherever we do it, it all goes into the same kitty.

MEETING OUR NEEDS

DANA WILGRESS will be able to tell our allies about the arms which Canada is making for her own needs. Fighter aircraft are the obvious example, and there are other things on the secret list. Any of these will be available to our allies. Indeed if they do need any of these things the per-unit cost of them will be reduced. In some cases—fighter aircraft is probably one—neither Britain nor Western Europe is likely to want our North American types. In other cases they may be glad to take them, even though they are made to North American standards.

HELP FOR EUROPE

IT IS ONLY in a limited number of fields that our own needs for new production are so pressing. In others—such as field guns—we have large stocks on hand, coupled with considerable capacity for new production. The stocks, as with the 25-pounder field gun, are of British pattern. If Britain or Western Europe needs these weapons Canada will hand them over. This was one of last week's most important decisions. If our mobilization stores are to be transferred to our European allies they must be replaced. And the new equipment would be made to U.S. types. This is industrial commonsense, but it would be an expensive process. The new guns or other weapons would cost a lot more than the old, and there would be a period when the Canadian Army would have to carry spares and parts of both types. But, in spite of the cost, the Government has now accepted the general idea of a switch to U.S. patterns.

PRACTICAL APPROACH

BEHIND the plan is a new approach to defence production on a strictly practical basis. Canadian decisions could no longer wait on the production of an international plan. Even the hoped-for "continental integration" is still hoped for. The Government is therefore going ahead on its own, producing the things we need most urgently, and guessing as well as it can how our plan will fit into what we know of our allies' plans. In this process the Cabinet relies heavily on the experience of **C. D. Howe** in the industrial field, and on **Brooke Claxton's** detailed knowledge of service thinking.

STANDARDIZATION?

IN SPITE of the years of disappointingly slow progress towards arms standardization, **Defence Minister Claxton** is still looking for opportunities to get agreement on standard designs. The most promising field at present seems to be in anti-tank weapons, where most of the democracies are looking for new types. The technical experts always find it difficult to agree, but a new approach at top ministerial level might produce results. Anyway, it's worth trying.

TRADE AND FINANCE

THE TRADE figures for the first six months of 1950, and **Finance Minister Abbott's** figures showing the revenue surplus from April to July, appeared on the same day. They are, of course, connected. The remarkably high level of foreign trade reflects the buoyancy of the economy, which in turn produces more taxes for Mr. Abbott. When he presented his budget this spring none of the prophets dared to predict that the economy would continue at such high levels. No one, in particular, would have said with assurance—though there were hopes—that we would suffer so relatively little from the sharp reduction in our overseas exports. Our trade surplus with the rest of the Commonwealth was reduced from about $250 million in the first half of last year to $53 million this year. But our imports were up only $30 million; and the rest of the change is due to a reduction of $166 million in our exports to Commonwealth countries. It needed the increase of $205 million in our exports to the U.S. to make up for that.

The increased tax yields of such a buoyant economy will certainly help to pay for rearmament.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Amending the Constitution

THE CONFERENCE of the Attorneys General at Ottawa this week makes one more stage in a lengthy development which will, it is expected, eventually provide a completely Canadian constitution.

Beneath the superficial jockeying between the national government and the provinces, which may appear to be going on, vital matters are at stake. Each of the interested parties is naturally concerned that as a result of any "re-writing" of the constitution, or any new method of amendment or modification, they are not going to lose legal or fiscal power. And every Canadian may be potentially affected by even such a seemingly innocent decision as to whether a subject is to go in this category or that.

Especially is this true when the point at issue is whether a section or provision of the BNA Act shall be included in the "entrenched" group of provisions, where, for all practical purposes, it becomes forever unchangeable.

There is much comfort in the thought that certain fundamental rights can be "locked up," so that they are forever guaranteed to the citizens of this country, no matter in what province they live. But the assurance carries the defects of its virtues. Matters now included in the "entrenched" group may, to a future generation of Canadians, appear to be such as should be reformed or altered. Suppose at some future date 98 per cent of Canadians wished to amend one of these "entrenched" matters, while 2 per cent, including the population of PEI, do not. Under the arrangement that all ten provinces must concur on an amendment to these matters, reform would in these circumstances be impossible. Or, a more likely case, suppose a province like Quebec could repeatedly "veto" reforms which the other nine provinces wanted to adopt?

Better Do Nothing

This comment is being written before any formal announcement has come out of the conference of Attorneys General, and if a sharp difference of opinion is later revealed about the provisions to be "entrenched," and further deliberation urged, it will not be surprising. It would be better to do nothing for a while rather than take steps which would "freeze" indefinitely large sections of the constitution.

The "compact" theory, which is an extremist view, holds that *any* change in the constitution ought to be approved by at least all the original members of the federation. It was a distinct advance when it was agreed upon last January that there are many provisions of the BNA Act which obviously do not need unanimity. It will be a pity if it is found necessary to "bind" more than the fundamental rights. As Dr. O. D. Skelton expressed it in 1935:

"The acceptance of the general rule of unanimity would give us the most rigid and unworkable constitution in the world."

But he added: "The substantial argument in its behalf is based on the desire to set special safeguards around certain provincial or minority provisions of the constitution, which, it may be fairly urged, were an indispensable and continuing part of Confederation.

"I think the majority of Canadians are agreed," he concluded, "that such safeguards are fair and necessary, *but they can be effected without petrifying the rest of the constitution.*"

Great Step Forward

If agreement can be reached on procedure, so that some amendments can be made by parliament, some by the legislatures, some by a combination, some by a two-thirds majority of the provinces and a few only by unanimous consent, it will be a great step forward.

It will, also, be an important safeguard for a continuation of a truly federal state. There is a grave inherent threat to the powers of the provinces in the old system of amending the constitution by joint address to the Imperial Parliament.

Some commentators have argued that only minor amendments to the BNA Act have ever been sought, and that on every occasion when the interests of the provinces have been at stake, the affected provinces have been consulted. This view can be sharply challenged. The amendments of 1886, 1915, and 1946, respecting members of Parliament; and the amendment of 1949 adding a new Class I to Section 91 of the BNA Act (all, I believe, enacted without provincial consultation) were important amendments.

The ease with which they could be obtained in London must have caused some anxiety in provincial capitals as to whether even more sweeping changes could not be effected merely by a joint address of the two Houses at Ottawa. Is anything at all "entrenched," at present, except by the power of public opinion? The provinces will find it greatly in their interest to have their fundamental rights protected. But it is much to be hoped that no more of the constitution is "petrified" than is absolutely necessary.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Financing
Canadian Industry

The increasingly competitive nature of to-day's markets often requires new and improved methods of industrial production.

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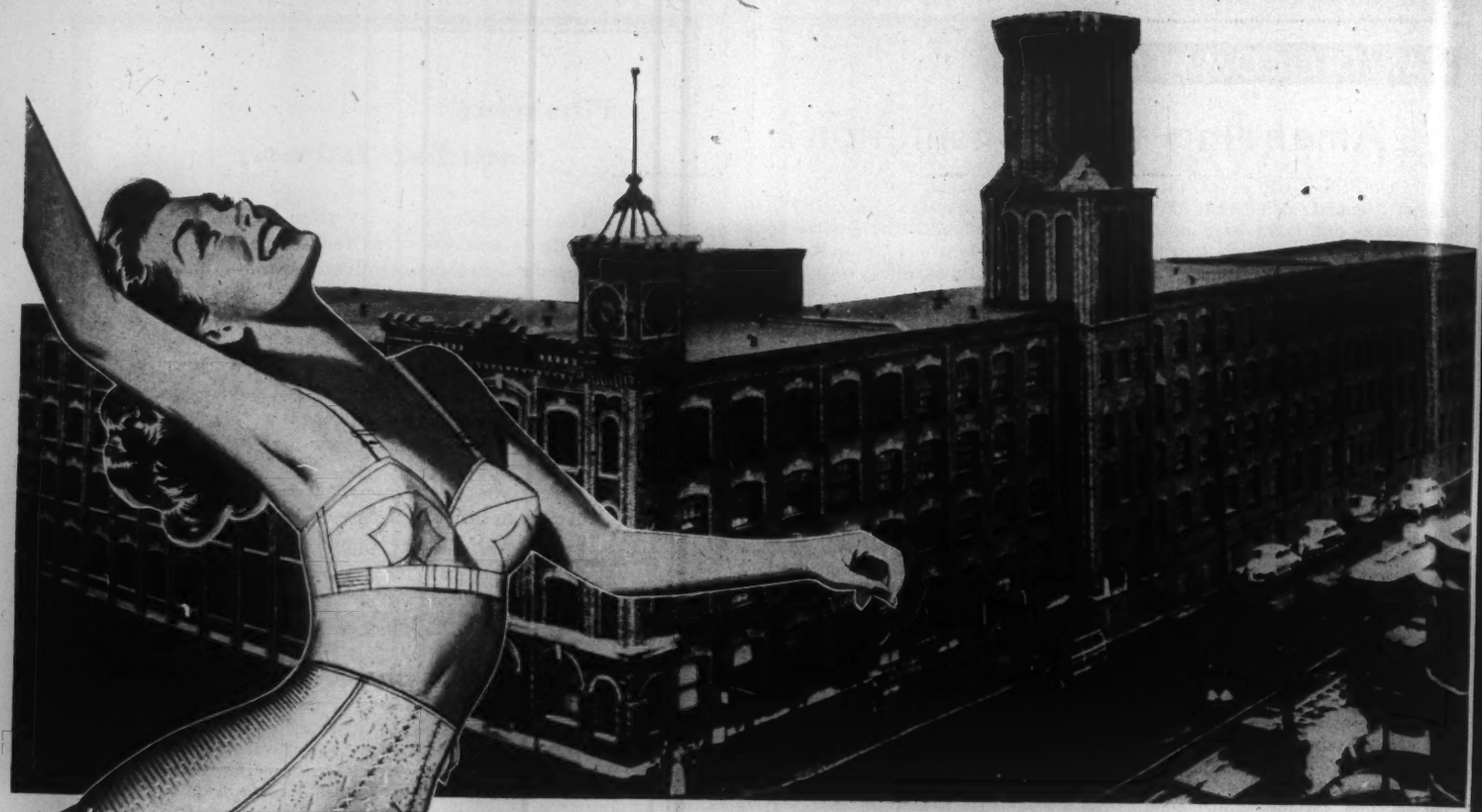

How much more will this business grow?

As women have become more and more fashion-conscious through the years, the manufacture of foundations in Canada has grown into a $15,000,000 industry, in terms of production values.

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Secret of the company's success, however, lies not only in the high quality and dollar-for-dollar value of the products offered to Canadian women, but also in the company's employee welfare programme.

With the introduction of line production methods, infirmary services with free medical care, insurance services, optometrical services, recreational facilities, rest periods morning and afternoon, and the distribution of milk every morning of every working day to every employee, have come substantial increases in production.

And, today, Dominion Corset Company produces the fastest-selling foundations on the Canadian market, distributed under the brand names of Gothic, NuBack, and Lelong.

Public acceptance of these products is indicated by the fact that Gothic Bandeau now outsells the next nearest brand by more than 4 to 1; in fact, this plant supplies nearly half of the bandeaux worn in Canada. NuBack Corsets and Girdles outsell the next nearest brand by more than 2 to 1; and Lelong sales are showing consistent increases, with new styles and features.

So long as women are fashion-conscious, there will be a demand for foundations—a constant demand for the foundations that *make* the fashion—and we believe that Dominion Corset Company will continue to lead the industry with products ahead of the field in quality and exclusive plus-value features.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 47 Aug. 29, 1950

Labor and Public Opinion

THERE is still in operation in this country the system of submitting the differences between organized employees and their employers to the judgment of an impartial board, which hears the arguments of both sides and gives an opinion as to what is fair in the circumstances. That opinion is not binding; the country has never been willing to accept the principle of compulsory arbitration; and indeed workers cannot be compelled to work, and in some industries employers cannot be compelled to afford employment, against their will. But the opinion of the board is supposed to have, and we believe does actually have, a considerable effect upon public opinion, and consequently upon the public attitude towards any strike or lockout which may result from the differences which the board has been considering. This journal, to give one example, has never to the best of our recollection supported either an employer or an organization of employees in a refusal to accept the verdict of such a board.

In recent years such refusals on the part of labor have become extremely common, and there has developed in labor circles a disposition to be contemptuous about such awards, on the alleged ground that the third member of the board is likely to belong to a class which is incapable (in the thinking of those who advance the argument) of understanding the position, claims, rights and needs of the wage-earner. That is the attitude of the non-running trades in the railway business who, at the time we go to press, are still refusing to accept the findings of the board which reported on their dispute some weeks ago. It is probably supported by practically all of that section of the nation which is organized into unions so powerful that they can calculate upon being able to defy in a similar manner any verdict which may be brought in by a board in connection with their own demands for improved pay and conditions. How widely its support extends beyond those unions it is difficult to determine; but it is hardly likely that it extends far among those engaged in agriculture, small business, or the less strongly unionized and less essential industries. None of these have much chance of improving their lot by means of the pressure which they can put upon the nation as a whole or on their local communities, and most of them are pretty well aware of the fact that the gains of the strong unions are made at the expense of all the other elements in the nation.

It is entirely possible that there are some elements among the non-running trades whose remuneration is inadequate for a desirable Canadian standard of living. It is important to bear in mind that the attitude of the unions involved in the present strike not only does nothing to remedy this particular evil, but actually forbids its being remedied except at the cost of a precisely proportional improvement in the pay and conditions of every other grade in the union. The rigid preservation of all existing differentials, not only within any given trade but between all unionized trades, is a fundamental item in the current creed of organized labor. (The basic argument of the non-running trades is that certain other industries have in recent years improved their position more than the railway men and that the railway men must be brought up to an equality with them; and it is well known that the running trades in the railways stand ready to demand—and indeed it would be astonishing if they did not demand—the precise equivalent of whatever is achieved by the non-running trades as soon as they have achieved it.)

How Will Inflation End?

IT HAS been several times pointed out in these columns that there is bound to be great difficulty in stopping the present inflationary process, because there is no longer any metallic standard to which the dollar can be attached. Inflation cannot be stopped without producing for at least a short time a mild measure of deflation. Deflation is always unpleasant, and will only be accepted by a nation and a government which are alike conscious of an imperative obligation to reestablish the national currency unit at a valuation which will be exempt from further government interference; and that exemption can be assured only by giving it the value of a certain weight of precious metal. Very few nations and very few governments are today capable of feeling this obligation to the extent of accepting certain hardships in order to perform it.

In the automobile industry a sharp increase in wage rates has recently been established, upon the assumption that technological economies to be achieved in the next few years will offset it so that the price of the product may remain unchanged. Unfortunately there are many industries in which there is very little prospect of such technological changes. If wages are to go up in the technologically progressive industries, wages in the other industries must either follow them or remain below them. It is difficult to see any sound reason either in economics or in equity why an automobile worker should enjoy a rapidly rising wage scale because he is in a technologically progressive industry, while a lumber worker, for example, must go without such increases because lumber working is not susceptible of any great technological progress.

But if the lumber worker is to get increases approximating those of the automobile worker, the price of lumber will automatically go up—just as the price of automobiles would have gone down if the benefits of technological progress had not been seized by the workers in that industry. The price of lumber on the BC coast, which before the war used to be $22 per thousand, has just gone up to $96, largely as a result of the increased cost of BC labor; and the price of a five-room dwelling, which before the war was $3,600 and in 1948 was $7,216, will go up to $7,826.

These prices will continue to be paid just so long as investors in new house property do not get the idea that the inflation process is approaching its end. The instant they get that idea—which means of course that they begin to think they

ANOTHER BATTLE-TRIED VETERAN RE-OFFERS

might buy houses cheaper next year or the year after—they will stop buying houses, and the demand for lumber will diminish. But so far as the price of lumber is the result of the wages paid to lumber workers, it will not then be possible to reduce it, and therefore it will not be possible to re-stimulate demand by means of price concessions. Such lumber as can be sold at all will continue to be sold at the inflation price, and the workers who produce it will continue to be paid inflation wages; but they will be few in number, and their real income will be diminished by the amount of taxes that they will have to pay for the maintenance of the unemployed in their own and many other industries.

This is a condition which may not develop for several years, but it seems inevitable that it must develop some day. When it shows signs of beginning, the temptation for governments will be to put more money into circulation in order to convince buyers that there is no real danger of deflation. But suppose the buyers refuse to be convinced?

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Frail Captives
(High Park, Toronto, Canada)

FLAMINGOES *wading in the cool*
Green shallows of a shady pool
Are bright as clouds, or drifted snow
Beneath a crimson afterglow.

Where the shimmering willow looms
They gleam, like strange exotic blooms
Upheld on slender flaming stalks
Beside the quiet woodland walks.

Frail captives in a foreign land,
Aloof, expressionless they stand,
And dream perhaps of distant skies,
Behind their pink unblinking eyes.

JOANNE WHATMOUGH

Making the Renaissance

THE oil which is now spouting forth around Leduc to provide fuel for Canadian automobiles and fortunes for Canadian speculators is supposed to have been lying underground for many thousands of years. Even thus, the works of the great Greek and Latin thinkers were supposed to have lain underground, or at least far below the level of human attention, throughout the Middle Ages, and to have suddenly burst forth in the Revival of Learning, to issue soon after in the tremendous outburst of intellectual and spiritual energy which we call the Renaissance. But this view of the origin of that event has never been universally accepted, and a most systematic and orderly attack upon it has now been made by an eminent Canadian scholar whose mind must unquestionably have been bent towards the subject by early studies under the late George M. Wrong.

George Clarke Sellery graduated at Toronto in 1897, but since 1900 his life work has been in Wisconsin. "The Renaissance: Its Nature and Origins" (University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, $3.75 U.S.) was written for the express purpose of undermining "the theory that the Humanists were responsible for the upsurge of European civilization in the 14th and 15th centuries." It credits that upsurge to various natural and continuous developments of the Middle Ages—the growth of

industrial techniques and of trade, and consequently of wealth; the rise of cities; the rise of national states; the decline of the secular power of the papacy. The book is not without a topical application. Its author, while reducing the function of the Revival of Learning to the fact that it did "*in the long run,* fertilize it (the modern age) with clearer conceptions of the breadth and richness of ancient times than the Middle Ages knew," wants us to remember the warning of Henry Seidel Canby, that the classics cannot be a vital factor in our own civilization unless we see to it that they shall be "vitally related to the environmental climate" of our age; they must be not merely known but absorbed, digested and appropriated.

Mr. Sellery is very angry against any view which makes Dante a precursor or herald of the Revival, which he says is to deck the Revival with stolen jewels and confuse the issue. Yet only 50 lines earlier he has spoken of the "most symmetrical architecture" of the "Divine Comedy" as showing "nothing of the so-called rambling quality of the average mediaeval tale," and said that its structure "can be compared only with that of the Gothic cathedral." Surely that very structure is a product, not of the mediaeval tradition in which Dante grew up, but of his passionate admiration for Virgil, the one Latin poet for whom the Middle Ages, for quite unpoetical reasons, had a special sympathy. If the Renaissance was to any extent fertilized by the classics, the process may well have begun before the Revival, while most of the classics were still underground.

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THE gratitude of the Canadian writers of half a century is due, and will be very generally paid, to the memory of Orlando John Stevenson, for most of a lifetime Professor of English at Ontario Agricultural College, a poet, an editor and a scholar, and one of the earliest of the academic brotherhood to pay due attention to the literary flowering which was going on around him. He inherited at OAC the post of a man who was, if we mistake not, the first professor of English in Canada to make the study of some Canadian works a part of the compulsory course of all his students; and precedent thus established by J. B. Reyonlds was continued and greatly enlarged by Dr. Stevenson.

That this should have taken place in an agricultural college is not too surprising when we recall that agriculture of all fields of knowledge is that which has to be most closely related to the place where it is studied. The desire to know what is going on around one, inevitable in a student of scientific agriculture, naturally extended itself to other realms than those of soil, water and climate.

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The suggestion would have merits if it did not combine two rather incompatible elements. It involves the idea that the wheat raisers are entitled to the world price on the wheat which they sold for Canadian consumption, at a time when they had agreed to accept a price which turned out to be less than the world price; and it involves also the idea that the wheat raisers shall be protected against the world price, to the extent of 190 millions, if at any future time that world price shall fall below whatever may be named (by what process the Searle letter does not suggest) as a "reasonable" floor price. In other words the wheat raisers are to be insured against loss when they lose, and allowed to collect their winnings when they win. And the process is to be made to look more reasonable by the odd device of keeping their winnings from them until they have established a loss, and then using the winnings to recoup that loss. The nation is to insure them, but only with their own money and only to the extent to which their own money will cover them.

There is another difficulty. Unless the floor price is going to be set quite high, we do not, in the present state of the world, see any prospect of the guarantee being ever drawn upon. The conditions which caused the depressions of the 'nineties and the 'thirties have passed away for ever. There is no such thing as a gold-based price any longer, and there will not be, at any rate not until long after the wheat raisers have forgotten about their 190 millions. If the price of wheat in terms of Canadian dollars should fall in any near future as it fell in the 'nineties and the 'thirties (the wheat collapse really began in the 'twenties, and preceded the financial and industrial depression), the Canadian dollar would promptly be devalued. The insurance that the wheat raisers would actually demand would be in terms not of gold or of dollars but of "parity." What they want is assurance that the industrial producers shall not get too far ahead of the agricultural producers in the business of pushing up prices. That is a very difficult thing to insure them on.

A Half-Century of Progress

("In the Gay Nineties, wife used to ask husband to help her in tight-lacing her waist, and then to button up her back."—*Screen Guide.*)

OH, THE *wives of the 'Nineties weren't all like*
Mae West,
Who's a gal that can fight her own battles;
Though it sounds a bit brutal, the horrid truth is
They were merely one notch above chattels:
And the only release from man's rigorous rule
Of maintaining his wife at a distance
Was when waists needed lacing, and backs but-
t'ning up;
And she asked *for her husband's assistance.*

But the 'Nineties were finished five decades ago,
And quite gone are her days of subjection:
There is none to deny that her status has shown
A decidedly upward direction;
She can vote, she can smoke, she can pilot a car,
And she numbers among her successes
That she orders *her husband to button it up—*
Though she doesn't refer to her dresses.

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

AFTER all, it was nice of the Communists not to raise any objections to atomic bombs when they were being dropped on their enemies in Japan.

When the leader of PC element in a coalition Government leads the way out of the coalition and his fellow-members don't follow him out, what sort of a leader does he become.

How lucky that the Japanese, when they adopted a constitution prohibiting the making of war by Japan, did not also prohibit the making of war by somebody else from Japanese territory!

The *Canadian Tribune* says that "all top civic leaders of Caledonia, Prescott County, Ont., signed the Stockholm Appeal in a body." Caledonia is going to be stern and wild.

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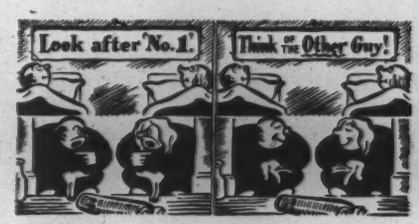

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t'ning up,
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But the 'Nineties were finished five decades ago,
And quite gone are her days of subjection:
There is none to deny that her status has shown
A decidedly upward direction;
She can vote, she can smoke, she can pilot a car,
And she numbers among her successes
That she orders *her husband to button it up—*
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—CSL

"A VIEW *of Quebec from the South East" in 1780, by contemporary artist J. F. St. Des Barres.*

QUEBEC: The City Born of Battles

by Edmond Chassé and Melwyn Breen

—CP

QUEBECKERS *preserve the past by careful restoration of such links as this chapel on Ile d'Orleans.*

—W. B. Edwards

VENERABLE *Laval University combines Old-World love of learning and modern sciences.*

IMPRESSION *that clings to the City, that it is just a historical relic, is belied by this prize-winning shot by Louis Lanouette. At l., Château Frontenac; lower l., the trans-river Levis ferry; bottom, the waterfront.*

—CP

ON THE EVE of the first Quebec Conference in 1943, the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King invited journalists from all the United Nations to the Citadel at Quebec. Before cocktails were served, Mr. King addressed them on the King's Bastion and gave a spontaneous but impressive lecture on Canadian history.

Pointing out each spot, Mr. King said, "Here you see the Plains of Abraham, where the future of the American continent was changed by Gen. Wolfe in a famous battle with Montcalm in 1759; over there, Gen. Montgomery made a daring attempt to climb the hill and capture Quebec but failed, in 1775. On the other side you see Montmorency Park. That was the site of the former Parliament of the Upper and Lower Canadas. There the Fathers of Confederation met in 1864 and decided to unite the country."

One listening reporter remembered that, ten years before, at the request of Major John Bassett, publisher of the Montreal *Gazette*, he had introduced Louis Wiley, business manager of the *New York Times*, to former Premier L. A. Taschereau.

"You saw the place where General Montgomery fell?" inquired Taschereau.

"Oh yes," answered Wiley.

"It was a very audacious attempt to make on the 31st of December," observed the Premier.

"He wanted to get there that year," snapped the *Times*-man.

As Mr. King pointed out at that Citadel cocktail party, Quebeckers live in one of the greatest historical cities of the world.

They know a little of the history of Quebec, look at it with a sense of humor, talk of progress with some complacency, listen with pride to those who tell them they are God's chosen people. In three centuries the number of spires in Quebec has increased from one to one hundred. And those spires, dominating churches, chapels, and oratories express the one sentiment on which there is perfect unanimity among her sentimental people, who quarrel so often between themselves: a love of God.

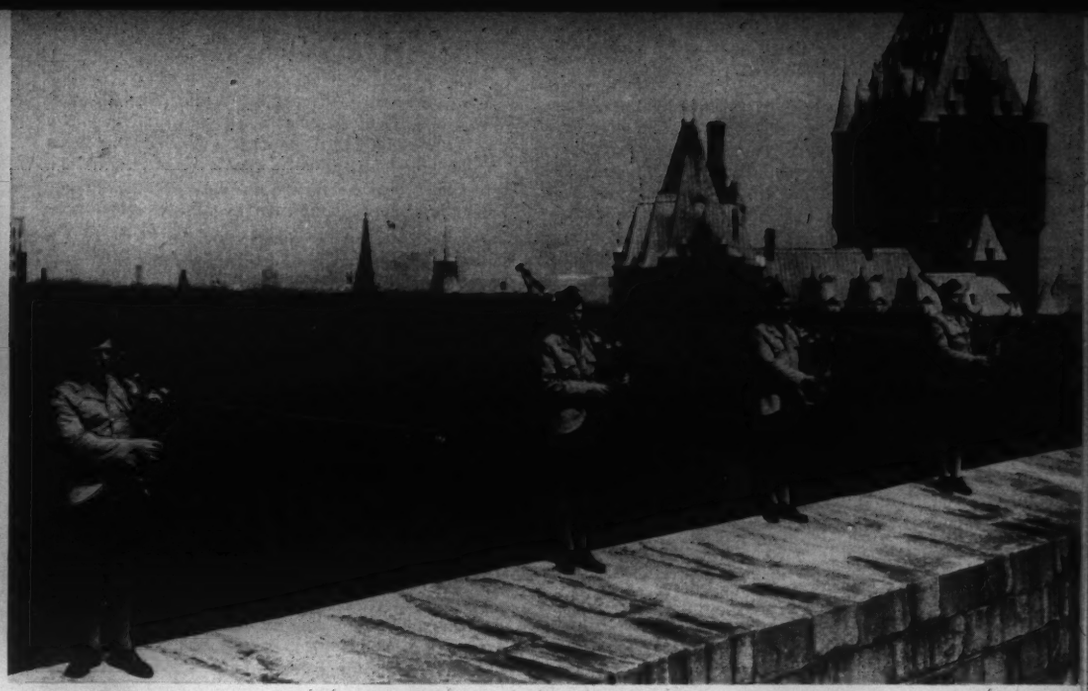
The history of this love is to be found in the religious monuments scattered about the city. There's the Basilica on Mountain Hill on the site of the Church of "Notre Dame de la Recouvrance," built by Champlain in 1633. To the south is the spire of the chapel of the Ursulines who arrived in Quebec in 1639. To the north there's the chapel of the Hotel Dieu founded in 1639 by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, niece of Richelieu. Then, near the Notre Dame Basilica, is the Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Trinity built in 1804. When fire destroyed the first chapel of the Anglican Parish (founded 1760), the worshippers were offered the Jesuit Fathers' Chapel. Nearly 200 years later in 1924 the favor was returned when the Notre Dame Basilica was destroyed and services were held in the Anglican Cathedral. The two acts symbolize the relationship of the two religions.

QUEBEC, with its beginning on a rock thrusting pugnaciously into the St. Lawrence, was a seat of controversy between political powers in the New World: between Indians and French, between French and British, between British and Americans. After the military disputes which waged around it, came the Church-State quarrels that have interleaved its history with bitter feeling.

Now both disputes are virtually non-existent but controversy still fills the air above the Citadel:

—Gov't. Cine-Photo Service

CITIZEN *of Trois Rivières is Union Nationale Premier. Mr. Duplessis lives in Château Frontenac.*



BATTLEMENT *of Citadel throws back skirl of bagpipes as members of Montreal's Ninth Field Ambulance, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, play themselves off to Valcartier Camp for summer training.*

political controversy. The history of argument in the city would form a many-volumed work: and much of it would be written in vitriol.

The relationship between the English-speaking and French-speaking citizens of Quebec is at present one of peace and mutual understanding. Not so throughout the course of history. After the British took Quebec in 1759, the Act of Quebec (1763) re-established French Civil Law and the free exercise of the RC religion. This was the first cause of friction between French and English Canadians. It was a victory for the French because they had the sympathies of the Crown.

However, there were misunderstandings at the very birth of Quebec City.

As far back as 1660, Marie de l'Incarnation, founder of the Ursulines' Congregation, to mention just one, deplored the many misunderstandings between the "Powers": the Governor of New France and the first Bishop of Quebec—Laval.

For fifteen years he had controversies first with the Archbishop of Rouen, France, who denied the authority of the Apostolic Vicar of Canada because New France was under his jurisdiction. Then Bishop Laval had misunderstandings with five successive Governors of New France, including Frontenac. The Governors fought the Bishop on petty questions of precedence. For instance, one wanted his pew in the sanctuary of the Cathedral and to receive church honors at Mass immediately after the officiating priest and before the Bishop. The main controversy, however, between Bishop Laval and the Governors was on their promotion of traffic of alcohol with the Indians. The majority of colonists approved the Bishop and King Louis XIV officially recognized his authority.

The climax of misunderstandings in Quebec came in 1759 between Governor Vaudreuil and General Montcalm, who arrived from France five months before the battle of the Plains of Abraham.*

Vaudreuil even quarreled with Montcalm during the night of September 12, a few hours before the famous battle.

ALTHOUGH Quebec has achieved stability in its Church-State relationship, there's still plenty of controversy on its political scene. And political controversy in Quebec has had a long and stormy career. As you glance through the pages of Quebec history you can see one battle after another. For instance:

In 1791, Upper and Lower Canada came into existence. The first Legislative Assembly met in Quebec in 1792, immediately quarreled about a Speaker, French against English.

In 1837, there was the Rebellion led by Papineau who resented the deterioration of the constitutional government due to English-French controversy.

In 1840, came the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, and immediately old racial and religious controversies flared up.

For the next sixteen years, one Cabinet change followed another with the rapidity of present-day France. Then Confederation provided a new subject of dissent.

Quebec was by no means unanimous on Confederation. One of its strongest opponents was Sir Antoine-Aimé Dorion who led the youth against the constitution on the grounds that it did not give equal justice to the French Canadians living outside the Federal Government and the Province of Quebec.

In 1867, when the city became the provincial capital, there was born another godfather of political controversy in the city: the newspaper *L'Evénement* by Hector Fabre. The new paper immediately allied itself with the long-established *Le Canadien* against the powerful pro-Confederation *Le Journal de Québec*. The files of these three papers record the long battle about Quebec's alliance with the rest of the Dominion.

And so on down through the history of Quebec. A violent interest in their Government characterizes the Quebecker, for whom political partisanship is as natural as his allegiance to his church. In 1897, when there began 39 years of Liberal administration, Church and State achieved harmony to improve the standard of living in the Province, to open the avenues of education to all classes and to develop natural resources. Under Taschereau's 16-year régime, many reforms were instituted. His stay was only terminated when the "Union Nationale"—a coalition of Conservatives and Nationalist wing of the Liberal Party—became the Opposition with a minority of only three. Taschereau resigned and Godbout held brief sway only to be defeated by the Union Nationale in its first tenure in 1935, to be ousted in its turn by Godbout in 1939.

Godbout's administration lasted five years, saw votes for women, free and compulsory education, a provincial hydro-electric system. In 1944 his Government was defeated by a narrow majority by the Union Nationale under Premier Duplessis who has held power ever since.

Quebec City is situated at the junction of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles Rivers. It is 180 miles northeast of Montreal and 800 miles south-

SPIRITUAL GUIDE *of Quebec City's Anglicans: Most Rev. Philip Carrington, Lord-Archbishop.*

—Gov't. CPS

ROMAN CATHOLICS *look for guidance to Mgr. Maurice Roy, Archbishop, Chancellor of Laval.*

—Gov't. CPS

* 150 years later Canadians objected to the command of their Militia by an Englishman (Lord Dundonald), who was replaced by General Sir William Otter, grandfather of the Major-General R.-O.-G. Morton of Montreal, and Brigadier Morton, of Winnipeg.

west of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Champlain built his fort *(L'habitation de Québec)* on the site of what is now lower town but he also erected a fort on top of the rock in which he built a wooden house, later replaced by the first stone Château St. Louis.

The city is divided topographically into two sections, the upper and the lower. The lower town, old Quebec, with its narrow crooked streets, suggests a scene from a mediaeval romance. Upper town is a modern city with wide streets, mercantile and residential buildings. Its highest point is 333 feet above the water and is crowned by the Citadel, a walled area of 40 acres. The present defences were built between 1803 and 1832 at a cost of $30 million. Inside the walls and moats the meetings of Roosevelt and Churchill were held. Stemming from the fort are walls running for two miles around the city. These are pierced by three picturesque gates—Saint-Louis, Kent and Saint-Jean. Above the harbor stand *Les Ramparts* with some of the old cannon still in position. Westward on the sward of the Plains of Abraham are the squat, formidable Martello Towers, outworks of the old system.

QUEBEC since the beginning has been a busy harbor-town. Its wharves are equipped to handle as many as 30 ships at a time; they are used by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, the Greek Line, Clarke Steamships, Canada Steamship Lines, Saguenay Service, Cunard White-Star, Saguenay Terminal (a subsidiary of the Aluminum Co. of Canada), the County Line, etc.

The harbor's grain elevators can hold four million bushels but are only being partially used at present. Although the tonnage handled by the Port Authorities has increased by 100,000 tons this year, the harbor would be even more active, say Quebeckers, if it weren't that so many goods are landed at Montreal. All transatlantic ships of less than 20,000 tons usually stop at Quebec just long enough to let off passengers before moving up the St. Lawrence to Montreal. This situation leads to complications. Last year, a drug firm imported some goods from Europe. One of the owners met the boat on its arrival at Quebec, hoping to secure his order: with no success. The ship paused to unload the only thing consigned to Quebec—a giraffe—and then left for Montreal, where the drug goods were unloaded.

There are 354 industries in the city, employing 12,632 men and women. These include shoe factories (supplying 30 per cent of the revenue of lower town); four corset factories; two beer breweries, Boswell and Champlain; two tobacco companies, B. Houde and Grothe, and the Rock City.

The city boasts the biggest corset factory of the British Empire, the Dominion Corset Co. Limited. One of the founders, Hon. George-Elie Amyot, who was a personal friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, also started "The Fox-Head Brewery."

Once at a dinner in London for Empire manufacturers, the chairman introduced Amyot as "one of Canada's leading industrialists, a man who manufactures the two things that make women tight: beer and corsets!" The Dominion Corset Co. has been enlarged and improved by the present owner, Col. L. J. A. Amyot, son of the founder, and *his* son, Pierre, now manager.

One of Quebec's newest industries is the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, built 25 years ago by Lord Rothermere, editor of the London *Daily Mail*. He built the company in cooperation with the Clarke brothers of Clarke City, where *their* father, and three uncles built the second pulp mill of the province.*

The newest industrial development in Quebec has been the conversion of the CNR's St. Malo shops into an industrial centre, due to the work of Quebec's Industrial Commission under Armand Viau. The shops served in World War II as a munitions factory.

A few statistics on Quebec's 72,441 employees show that Government employment claims 11 per cent; manufacturing and construction, 25 per cent; commerce and finance, 10 per cent; professional, 9 per cent; clerical, 10 per cent; others, 36 per cent.

A very picturesque side of the city's commerce is demonstrated in her open markets. In St. Roch's Market at the foot of Crown St., farmers come from the rural districts every Tuesday and Friday. Berthelot Market in the uptown district has still a few farmers but is said to be declining.

The city is, of course, predominantly Roman Catholic: 193,027 of its citizens are French-speaking Roman Catholics and 7,267 are English-speaking. The English Protestants of all denominations number 6,292 while there are approximately 450 Orthodox Hebrews, 150 Chinese, 100 Greeks and about 500 of other nationalities. The English population has been considerably reduced in the last half-century. In the nineteenth century Quebec City was very nearly an English town and many of its Mayors were English-speaking. Today there is only one (of 14) aldermen who is English-speaking, David Burns, an Irishman who owns a tobacco and newspaper establishment near the City Hall. The popular Mayor, Lucien Borne, is the son of a French-born Canadian who was one of four or five Frenchmen who emigrated from France to establish tanneries in the city.

PERHAPS the constant exposure to an atmosphere of hot controversy helps sharpen the mind. Certainly, Quebec can boast some keen ones, ones that have made their marks well beyond the Citadel's walls. Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent is Quebec's first citizen; then there's Hon. Hugues (Bobby) Lapointe, this month appointed Minister of Veterans' Affairs; and there's also Hon. Antoine (Tony) Rivard, Solicitor-General of Canada.

Outside the political field there's Noel Dorion, KC, who conducted the Crown's case in the Guay affair; in military service, there is Colonel Dollard Menard, DSO, and Brigadier Jean V.-Allard, CBE, DSO; and the city's leading educator is Laval University's Rector Mgr. Ferdinand Vandry (SN, April 11).

Quebec's keen sense of controversy finds full and legitimate expression in its sports.

In baseball, the home team "Braves" stand at the head of the American-Canadian (Class C) league; the hockey team, the "Quebec Aces" were Allan Cup winners, 1943 and 1944. The Aces were founded 14 years ago with the cooperation of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Limited. Soul of the Aces is Jack Latter a prominent citizen, while the club's president is Legislative Councillor Hon. Gerald Martineau, Premier Duplessis's personal friend and counsellor. Quebec's boxing favorite is Fernando Gagnon, Canadian bantamweight champion from 1945 to 1950 (just defeated by South Africa's Vic. Towell). Quebeckers anticipate the return of the title when Gagnon meets Towell again soon.

Quebec has produced some of the finest hockey players in the Senior Amateur League. Among these are the three Powers brothers: Hon. "Chubby" Power, Rockett Power and Joe Power; and the two Malone brothers, Joe and Jeff. Other outstanding Quebec hockey players are Adjutor Coté with Sherbrooke, Nils Tremblay and Jackie Leclerc playing in Ottawa.

In the golf world, the Royal Quebec Golf Club has Deputy Minister Adjutor Dussault, Giles Lamontagne, Raymond Benoit and André and Charles Tessier among its most brilliant players. Quebec City also boasts a unique golf family in the Huots. Of seven brothers, four—Jules, Rodolphe, Roland and Antonio—are professionals and three—Emmanuel, Maurice and Ulric—are outstanding amateurs.

And then there's that universal species of argument: the one between the Law and those outside it. Quebec is no exception and its criminal and juvenile delinquency problems are described as "normal". On the side of law and order there's Roger Lemire, OBE, the 35-year-old Chief of Police. Chief Lemire has been on the force for 12 years; was regional superintendent of Civil Defence during World War II. The Quebec Force of 301 is divided into three branches: constables under Deputy Chief C. Brulotte; circulation under Deputy Chief Gerard Girard; crime and morality squads under Deputy Chief Aimé Guillemette.

In spite of Quebec's claim of normality, it was the scene of the "Crime of the Century" when J. Albert Guay, jeweller, had a bomb constructed and deposited in one of the CPR's DC-3 planes. His purpose was to murder his wife, which he did —along with 23 others. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to hang June 23.

The general consensus was that Guay was not alone in the affair, since he knew nothing of explosives. Police picked up Genereux Ruest, a crippled clockmaker, who, suspected of constructing the bomb, is charged with murder and will stand trial in October. Guay's execution has been postponed until January, 1951, that he may appear as a witness in the Ruest trial if either the Crown or the defence chooses to summon him.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

CITY'S *traditions mean much to this habitant whose family has farmed nearby for generations.* —CPR

FIGURINES *in wood are traditional reminders to tourists of pleasant sojourns in Quebec City.* —C

* This latter is now the property of the Gulf Pulp and Paper Company owned by Lord Camrose, another British publisher. The Clarke family also founded the Clarke Steamship Co. after pioneering on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence in the pulp industry.

—RCN

OFFICER MATERIAL: *A class of cadets from various Universities is instructed in anchor and cable work on the foc'sle of a training frigate. They're apt pupils.*

—CP

SHOTS IN THE ARM *become routine to men in the Services. What's one more inoculation? Here is the MO of Canada's Korean airlift squadron at work.*

How Much Manpower for Defence?

While the Three Services Face Problems of Varying Nature the Pressing Essential Need for All Is Trained Men

by Michael Barkway

TWO of the most responsible journals on either side of the Atlantic (the London *Economist* and the *New York Times*) have published figures on the defence expenditures of the Atlantic Pact countries. Both calculated that Canada was pretty near the bottom of the list. This was taking defence expenditure as a proportion of national income. Defence Minister Claxton has calculated differently and produced a different result. In fact, you can juggle the figures a good deal; and even without deliberate juggling it's very difficult to be sure you've got a fair basis of comparison.

But it's safe to say this: neither our allies nor a great many of our own people are persuaded that we are yet doing our full share. Decisions which have already been taken will increase our defence expenditures substantially —some this year, even more next year and the year after. But money is only one of the limits on defence preparations. Now, when we are going to spend more money, other limiting factors appear: notably manpower and production capacity. Take first the problem of manpower. A second article will deal with the equipment problem.

The Army's recruiting drive is aimed at doing two things:

(a). Filling up the active service formations (listed in SN, Aug. 10).

(b). Forming a new brigade-group, the "Canadian Army Special Force." The admitted target for this force was 4,000-5,000 men. But no limit was fixed at 5,000. The Army can always use an over-strength formation, and it's a healthy thing to have reinforcements on hand.

The new brigade has been recruited in the most economical way possible. Training and "housekeeping" staffs have been provided from the active service force with the least possible call on money and manpower. There is no bottleneck in weapons supply. If recruits go on offering themselves there is no reason why the Canadian Army Special Force shouldn't number two or three brigades instead of one; though the active force needs some time to absorb the earlier recruits before tackling the later. The faster the recruits come in the greater the strain on the permanent force.

Every present indication is that the new brigade-group will be ready for despatch overseas in a few months. That is possible because it has a high proportion of veterans and it has drawn on the active force for specialist components. When it's gone we shall be left as we were in June. Unless it is decided to form a second new brigade we shall still have in Canada only the one brigade-group assigned to home defence.

The Navy is recruiting to a ceiling of 13,400 from its present strength of something like 9,000. By next spring it hopes to commission three extra destroyers, one extra frigate and two extra minesweepers (see SN, Aug. 1). It is taking in recruits as fast as it can train them. The flow cannot be increased without taking instructors away from sea duty. And that would mean reducing the Navy's immediate operational efficiency. Some 3,000 men who undertook five year engagements in late 1945 and early 1946 will be entitled to release within the next six months. Unless a high proportion of them re-engage, the Navy will not have trained men to replace them. However well the current recruiting drive may go (and the Navy is now getting recruits faster than it can take them), there is going to be a serious gap before trained men are ready to man the ships we want.

This gap could be closed either by freezing the existing engagements (Britain and the United States have both done as much); or by calling up naval reservists; or both. If we don't resort to either method, the planned expansion of the Navy may have to be delayed.

The Air Force wants to increase the Maritime squadrons and establish new radar units; but its main stress is on forming new fighter squadrons. The production rate for the new F-86 fighter has been doubled from the previous figure. If it goes no higher than that, 1951 might see three new squadrons formed besides the two present Vampire squadrons. To improve on that the new planes would have come off the line faster, and recruiting would have to speed up too.

The RCAF is already adopting a policy of dilution. It believes it can afford to push its new recruits through the trades schools very much more quickly than formerly, and get them out to the squadrons for "on-the-job" training. It can only do that because it has already got a nucleus of highly-trained men.

The main recruiting problem is to get air crew. A good many five-year engagements (particularly of flying men) will be ending next year. A fairly high proportion of re-enlistments will be necessary to maintain the expansion plan.

You can draw recruits either with a stick or a carrot. In the absence of the stick of compulsion, you may have to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

—CP

POPULAR PARADE: *In Montreal, recruits for the Canadian Army's Special Force receive their paybooks and first money from the Paymaster. The first 5,000 men have signed on but recruiting will continue and may eventually total 10,000.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

TRAIN STOPS

AT 6 A.M. (standard time) on Tuesday, August 22, the railways and telegraphs of Canada were tied up by the first nation-wide strike in the country's history. Earnest efforts by a late-appointed Federal mediator, Dr. W. A. Mackintosh of Queen's University, failed to budge the railway managements and the labor unions, and approximately 125,000 rail employees left their jobs. These were the members of the "non-running trades," the men who, in one capacity or another, service railway operations but do not compose the crews who actually operate the trains. The basic point at issue was a matter of four hours more or less in the men's working week; the unions wanted a 40-hour week in place of the existing 48; the managements offered 44 with a promise to go to 40 as soon as practicable.

For most communities across the country, all that are not distributing centres, the effects of the rail tie-up seemed to be like a couple of strong hands around the national windpipe. Timmins, Ontario (population 29,000) possessing no cold storage plants, cried that it would have a meat famine within three days and face actual starvation soon thereafter if food supplies were not resumed. Other towns, remote and not so remote, uttered similar alarms. The peach-growers of the Niagara peninsula feared ruin through inability to get their newly-ripened fruit to market; everywhere communities found themselves cut off not only from fruit but even from regular supplies of milk and bread. Business firms were unable to obtain materials or ship goods by rail; commuting employees could not get to work if a bus or a friend's car was unobtainable.

On Tuesday the Federal Government, which had tried to keep clear of the strike, acted. Mr. St. Laurent announced that Parliament would be called immediately to deal with the acute national problems involved. Air Force planes would fly members from outlying constituencies if necessary.

How long would the strike last? Bets were that it would be brief. Public opinion would demand an early settlement, and expectation was that the Government would use this to justify some strike-ending action that it had previously found politically distasteful.

Ontario:

TAILORED TRAVEL

WHERE are you from and where are you going?

Those are the questions being tossed about the highways of Ontario as the province prepares for a new wrinkle in travel . . . . tailor-made routes.

Motorists aren't exactly being measured, but their travel needs are such that a new super-highway Toronto to Windsor will be custom-built.

Abandoning such modern wonders as mechanical counters, a 12-man crew is asking autoists to answer a questionnaire. The questions are: Where are you going? Where did you come from? What roads did you travel? What routes do you plan to your destination?

From this information, already gathered from roads around Brampton, Guelph, Kitchener, Galt, Woodstock and London, Ont., the Highways department hopes to find out how much traffic would use the proposed road before it "takes the big step and starts spending a lot of money."

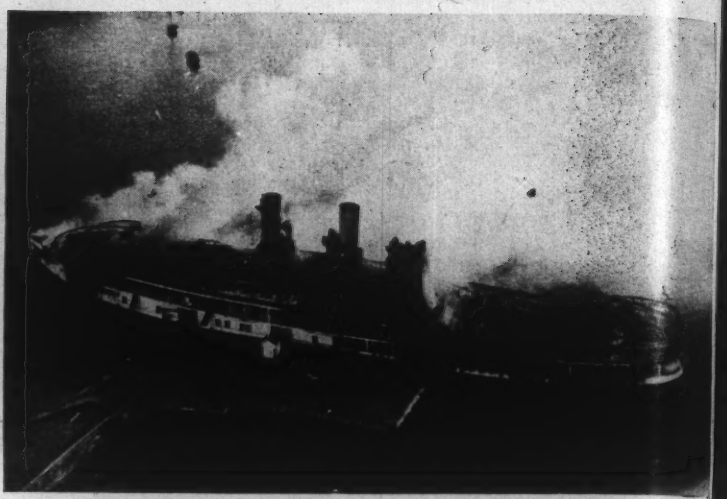
Saskatchewan:

A CLOSER VIEW

THE PROVINCE'S representatives will probably ask for the inclusion of a bill of rights in the Dominion constitution when attorneys-general of the ten provinces discuss constitutional issues in Ottawa.

—RCN

SERVICE ABROAD: *Beneath the barrels of a twin 40-millimetre anti-aircraft gun, Divine Service is held on board* HMCS Athabaskan, *one of three Canadian destroyers serving with United Nations' forces in the Korean theatre. At the extreme right is Cdr. R. P. Welland, DSC, RCN, of McCreary, Man., commanding officer of the* Athabaskan. *Next to him and leading the ship's company in singing is Lieut.-Cdr. T. S. R. Peacock, Quebec, executive officer of the destroyer.*



—C

FIRE *takes command of the SS* Quebec *at Tadoussac jetty. Originating from an as yet unknown source, it claimed the lives of seven of the ship's 400 passengers.*

Although Attorney-General J. W. Corman will be unable to attend due to ill health, a delegation of three has been named to speak for Saskatchewan—Prof. F. R. Scott, KC, of McGill University, Dean F. C. Cronkite, KC, University of Saskatchewan and J. W. W. Graham, Secretary of the Provincial Executive Council in Regina.

Although he has not said specifically what Saskatchewan's brief will contain, Mr. Corman has indicated that it will support the idea of an all-Canadian constitution but will reject the compact theory of confederation under which it is contended the BNA Act can be amended only by unanimous consent of all provinces and the Dominion.

The Saskatchewan delegation will argue that, except for the so-called fundamental rights, language and religion, the BNA Act should be amendable by a majority of the provinces and the Dominion.

Quebec:

PENNY WISE?

JUST AS were their 393 fellow-passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Shapiro and their two young sons, of suburban Montreal, were looking forward to seeing Quebec's famous Saguenay from aboard the *SS Quebec*, a Canada Steamship Lines pleasure steamer.

At 5.15 p.m. someone noticed smoke. Minutes later Captain Cyril Burch realized there was a major fire.

At 5.40 p.m. he docked the burning 7,000-ton vessel at the small jetty and, directed by the ship's officers and crew the passengers were disembarked by means of ladders. Already huge clouds of smoke enveloped the upper decks, but fire crews fought bravely to hold back the flames until the ship would be evacuated. By nightfall, the once majestic steamer had burned to the waterline.

The next morning, provincial police found Mr. and Mrs. Shapiro and their son Leonard, burned to death. Two days later, as workmen prepared the hull to be towed to Quebec, they came upon two more bodies, tentatively identified as those of an American doctor and his wife. Since then two sisters, Gertrude and Eva Taube of Tarrytown, NY, have been reported missing bringing the total to a possible seven.

In Tadoussac, District Coroner Rolland Hould opened an inquest and then adjourned it *sine die* pending further investigation by the Provincial Police.

In Ottawa, Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, ordered an immediate enquiry. Canada Steamship Lines and underwriters will do so too.

Newfoundland:

FAIR BID

MAKING a bid to keep more money at home and to obtain increased support for local secondary industries, the government and the Associated Newfoundland Industries Fair opened from August 14 to August 24. Practically all the Newfoundland manufacturers took part—clothing, woollen mills, beverages, foundries, tinned food, biscuits, cordage, etc.

The fair was opened by the Premier who was followed by Mayor Mews (his political opponent in the general elections) and Eric White, President Associated Newfoundland Industries.

A fine display was arranged with miniature paper mills supplied by Bowaters and Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. to show visitors how newsprint and sulphite are manufactured. Newfoundlanders say they need every dollar possible because, since union, many small industries have been forced to close. By means of the fair the others demonstrated their ability to produce and all they need now, they say, is increased and constant public support.

Manitoba:

MATTER OF TIME

THE PROVINCE still had a Coalition government two weeks after the surprise resignation of Deputy Premier and provincial Progressive Conservative leader Errick F. Willis—but it was joined by a thread. The thread is expected to snap entirely by the night of Oct. 28 when the Progressive Conservatives will wind up their convention at Brandon.

Resignation of Mr. Willis and the subsequent approval given to the

move by the provincial executive of his party made it almost certain that the Conservatives will vote to end the ten-year alliance with the Liberal Progressives which gave the province "non-partisan government."

Meanwhile, of the seven Conservatives left in the Government, four made it clear they would continue support of the administration "for the present." The other three have yet to commit themselves and probably will not do so until a special session of the legislature is called in late September or early October to discuss the spring flood.

Less than a week after Mr. Willis' resignation was handed in, Premier D. L. Campbell announced a cabinet reshuffle, which left the Progressive Conservatives with two of the nine portfolios.

■ The blackest July in the province's history saw 20 persons die in traffic mishaps. Seven pedestrians were listed among the dead. Nine others were killed in straight motor vehicle collisions, four in tractor accidents.

A year ago, in July, 1949, only nine persons were killed on Manitoba's highways and 239 injured in 661 accidents. Besides 20 deaths, another 321 persons were injured in a total of 1,135 accidents this July.

New Brunswick:

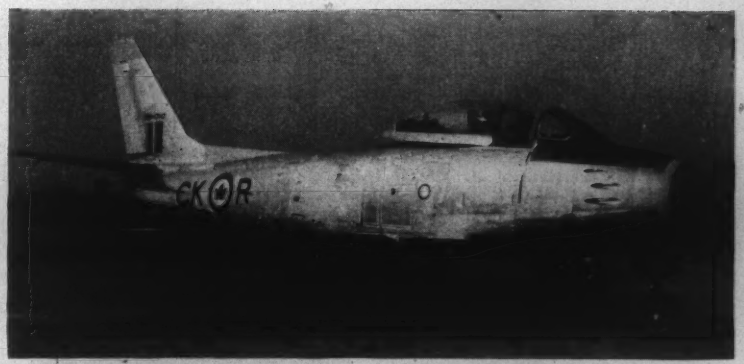
EMPTY FOLLY

HAVE Indians the legal right to sell their reservations when they don't want them any more?

This is a question puzzling the Westmorland County Council in south-eastern New Brunswick. It has asked the county solicitors for an opinion on a request from Indian residents of the shiretown of Dorchester for permission to sell a 60-acre tract of land granted to their forbears by Queen Victoria in 1840.

The land, bordering the Memramcook River 10 miles from Dorchester, has been known for generations as Fort Folly Reserve. Queen Victoria placed it in the trust of the "magistrates of Westmorland County." The present-day councillors aren't certain whether they are themselves, technically, the magistrates now. Perhaps the sitting magistrates of the various county communities are. The solicitors are being asked to solve this point too.

Years ago Fort Folly Reserve was well populated. Gradually, however, the members of the tribe packed up and left in quest of regular jobs in central Canada and New England.



—CP

MORE ON ORDER: *Production of both the Canadian-made F-86 fighter and its companion the long-range CF-100 is to be stepped up immediately according to the Department of National Defence. Original orders have been doubled and additional requirements are now on the secret list. Above is the Canadian jet fighter at Montreal after its first test flight for Minister of Defence Claxton.*

Alberta:

SHUTTLECOCK

FOR MONTHS, the Calgary city council dickered with the provincial and federal governments, trying to get a $964,000 federal-provincial grant towards the construction of extensions to the municipal hospital.

The federal government was willing, under its postwar scheme of capital grants for hospital construction, to put up half the money, provided the Alberta government put up the other half. But the Alberta government was willing to contribute its share only on condition that Calgary instituted a scheme to give taxpayers hospital care at a general-ward rate of $1 a day.

This shuttlecock was batted back and forth between Calgary and the province for months until finally, after the province had agreed to pay part of the day-to-day operating deficits resulting from $1-a-day hospital care, the city agreed to accept. It signed an agreement with the provincial government more than a month ago.

Then, Calgary sat back to wait for the money. Last week, it was still waiting. Construction of a new west wing has had to be delayed because the federal-provincial cheque has not yet appeared, and Calgarians still are not getting hospital care at $1 a day.

Mayor D. H. Mackay and other civic officials are mystified. When they asked the province what the delay was all about, provincial officials replied that the hold-up was in Ottawa, which had not yet come through with its share of the $964,000. But when the mayor wrote to the federal health department, he was told that Ottawa had not yet made the grant because the necessary application had not yet been received from the Alberta government.

There, at present, the matter rests. Extensions to the hospital which the city is financing itself are nearing completion, but the projected west wing is an essential part of the construction program, and only a short time remains before the cold prairie winter hampers building activities.

—CP

NEW NORTH? *Dr. Trevor Lloyd, a governor of the Arctic Institute of North America and an authority on Arctic Geography, has suggested a new boundary for Canada's northland, calling for better administration and greater expenditures. The vast new territory would be administered as one unit. Darkened area shows Dr. Lloyd's conception of the New North, with Churchill as a capital.*

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

The **Rev. J. B. Corston** becomes Principal of St. Andrew's College, United Church unit of the University of Saskatchewan.

A. H. Gibson of Perth, Ont., principal administrative officer of NWT administration at Yellowknife, becomes Commissioner of Yukon Territory to succeed **J. E. Gibben** now Mr. Justice Gibben of the Territorial Court of Yukon Territory.

AWARD

Francis Chaplin, formerly of Saint John, NB, has won the Morris Loeb prize presented by the Juillard School of Music for "outstanding New York performance during the year."

DEATHS

Judge Duncan Fletcher McCuaig, 60, one-time Liberal MP for Simcoe North; of a heart attack at St. Thomas, Ont.

Henry M. Davy, 66, former Toronto alderman and pioneer in the drive for safer city streets; suddenly in Toronto.

W. M. P. Webster, 81, Halifax business leader; in Halifax after several months of illness.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

GREATER THAN KOREA

Dreadful Danger of China-U.S. War
Formosa Should Be Taken to U.N.

A GREAT, DARK CLOUD has come up over Asia, obscuring even the climactic struggle to retain the bridgehead in Korea and avert the dangerous loss of prestige which an evacuation would entail. This is the rapidly rising danger of a war between the United States and Communist China, should the leaders of the latter country carry out their repeated pledge to invade and "liberate" Formosa.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

There have been continuous reports from South China, through Hong Kong, of the gathering of thousands of junks, and many landing craft, and the massing of several hundred thousand troops. And the most favorable season is here.

On the other side, the U.S. statement of June 27, which was really an effort to neutralize Formosa for the duration of the Korean Crisis and settle it later in the U.N., has been twisted by General MacArthur's visit to Chiang, and the interpretation put on this by Chinese Nationalist sources, into an outright guarantee of the Chiang regime and even a promise of aid in restoring it to control of the Chinese mainland.

It is certain that the Truman Administration never had any intention of backing Chiang's restoration. Indeed, it would have been happy had the indomitable but discredited Chiang passed from the scene long ago, to make a place for fresh and more popular leaders of the democratic side in China.

FROM the reformist leader of the 'thirties and the unyielding resister to Japanese conquest, he had become the symbol of reaction and landlord rule in China, *and also in the rest of Asia.* For the U.S. to associate itself outright with Chiang at this point is to alienate the support of the middle-of-the-road Asian regimes, notably that of India, which the U.S. has been anxiously cultivating in the Korean affair. It would also be without support from its major ally, Britain, as Mr. Attlee has reaffirmed, and from many other nations of the Western coalition, including Canada. It would be virtually isolated, and the glee in the Kremlin would be great.

This would be a serious enough situation, diplomatically. But the possibilities of outright war between the U.S., supporting Chiang, and Communist China, appear calamitous. This would be a war which, Dorothy Thompson declares, the United States "cannot win, morally, politically, or militarily."

"We cannot win it morally, because no Asiatic trusts the foreign devil, no matter what banner he carries. We cannot win it politically, because we have not one ally in Asia . . . A policy which commands the British to get out of India and the Dutch out of Indonesia, and then decides to support the French in Indo-China—who desperately need their troops to defend France in France; which refuses to support Chiang in China and then decides to support him in Formosa; and which totally disarms Japan and then decides to defend it: is not a policy. It is a tale told by an idiot . . .

"We cannot win a war involving China militarily. If there is any general who can tell us how to accomplish what Asiatic Japan could not; or how to overcome by any sort of super-duper weapon the numerical superiority of half a billion Asiatics, fighting on familiar terrain, highly trained in guerrilla tactics, and utterly careless of death; or how to blockade a land mass . . . reaching from the Yellow Sea to the Elbe River, let that genius arise and tell us how.

"We have already lost Asia . . . Stalin has not yet won it. He wants us to win it for him, by a war with China, which will force China into servitude to Russia."

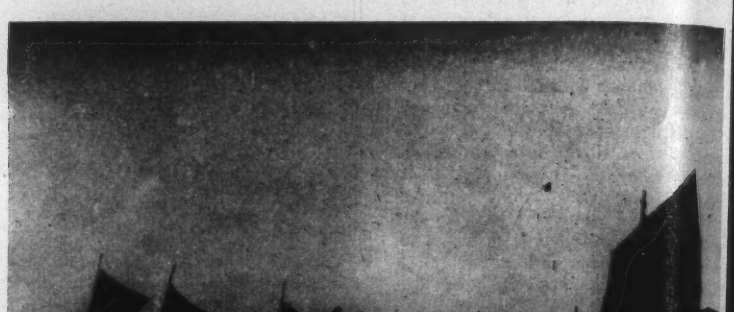
This is the dreadful situation which seemingly could arise from the firing of American guns against Chinese junks, or the dropping of Chinese bombs on American aircraft carriers, in the Formosa Strait almost any day now. The prospect is, however, such that one can only believe that the most strenuous efforts will be made by U.S. as well as by British and Indian diplomacy to avert it.

Formosa should be taken immediately to the U.N. and some plan evolved which India will support and will take up with Peking. As *The Economist* says, the peace treaty which alone can remove the island from nominal Japanese possession and restore it to the *de jure* government of China cannot be written until aggression is ended in the Far East.

The agreement of Peking, which would really neutralize Formosa for the present and avert the danger of war over it, can probably only be bought by the admission of Red China to the U.N. The appeasing aspect of such a move could be removed by making this, too, conditional on the ending of aggression in the Far East.

If this proposal to "make a deal" with a Communist state seems shocking, consider the alternative, consider that "politics is the art of the possible", that Stalin's scheme of enfeebling the Atlantic Pact by drawing U.S. strength into Asia would thereby be defeated, and that it is in Europe that the world can be won or lost in the next few years.

It is, besides, by no means sure that Moscow would be pleased to see Communist China released from her isolation and admitted to the U.N., as Nora Beloff elaborates in her dispatch on page 16.—*W. W.*



—all photos by International

FORMOSA INVASION FLEET *gets a workout. Rare photo shows fleet of junks loaded with Red soldiers, sailing to capture Chushan Islands off Shanghai, which long served as Nationalist outpost and main airbase for bombing the mainland.*

LOADING UP *for Chushan attack. Heavy preparations go ahead for Formosa.*

INSIDE CHINA

THE GREAT UNKNOWN factor in any decision by the Chinese Communist regime to risk war with the United States by attacking Formosa is the internal situation of the country. O. M. Green, Far Eastern expert of the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT, presents some hard facts on this:

FOURTEEN MONTHS have passed since the capture of Nanking meant that the Communists had in effect captured all China. All accounts agree that they have since shown marked ability in handling their huge responsibility, particularly in the big cities, for which their years in the wilderness had given them no preparation. On the other hand, the ruthless measures they took to check the headlong inflation of the People's Bank dollar, their crushing taxation and enforced subscription to Victory loans, and the intrusion of the State into retail as well as wholesale business, had a paralyzing effect on industry and caused widespread unemployment.

Nowhere was the outcry more ominous than among the peasants. Even the distribution of large estates among them brought its own difficulties, owing to the old relations between landlord and tenant peculiar to every province. But more than this, taxes hitherto unknown were imposed, and grain was confiscated to feed the Army and keep labor quiet in the big towns. In some districts there have been open riots.

These grievances took up most of the fortnight's discussions at the recent half-yearly meeting of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference — China's Communist equivalent of a Parliamentary Assembly. As Mao Tse-tung said, the peasants are four-fifths of the population; China depends upon them.

The outcome of the National Committee's debates was a new agrarian reform law, which contains some striking clauses. The existence of rich peasants, who have some of their land cultivated by hired labor, is to be allowed; and land used by its owners

for industry or commerce must not be confiscated.

Another interesting clause is that graveyards, the bamboo groves surrounding them, and ancestral shrines are not to be touched. These are the very core of Chinese family life and ancestor-worship, which have always been reckoned the strongest barrier against the conversion of China to Marxist Communism.

The unpleasant discovery, set out in a long report by the Communist Party's committee, that China does not love the Communists as they would wish, has greatly exercised the National Committee. Mao Tse-tung took up this question in two speeches which have been elaborated by the *"People's Daily,"* the leading paper in Peking.

In their eagerness to stabilize prices, to make a good show before the workers, and to realize their ideal of the all-controlling beneficent State, the Communists have pressed the pace too hard. The burden of Mao Tse-tung's speeches to the National Committee and to the Communist Party was that they must go slowly, that full Socialism is still a long way off, that capitalism within limits must be not only tolerated but encouraged, and that the aim must be the "New Democracy," a fair cooperation between State and private enterprise.

And Liu Shao-chi, powerful vice-chairman of the Central Government, after pointing out that agrarian reform had not yet even been attempted in more than half China, said that if it could be accomplished within three years that would be very quick.

All this recalls the New Economic Policy which Lenin introduced in Russia when he saw that the move towards Communism was going too fast. The NEP was meant only for a transition period, and Stalin abolished it as soon as he felt the time was ripe. The Chinese Communist leaders may have similar intentions. However, it does at least seem clear that for the present they are fully occupied with domestic problems (the meeting gave little time to foreign affairs), and will not want to be drawn into foreign embroilments at Russia's behest.

Here it is obviously necessary to guard against drawing wishful inferences. At present nothing could seem closer than the tie between Russia and China, continually trumpeted by the clique of Moscow-trained intellectuals in Peking. But it may be open to question whether this enthusiasm is shared by the Communist generals and others of the party. According to some observers, it is not. The Russian advisers do not seem to have made themselves liked in China, and there is positive information of two head-on collisions between them and Ministries in Peking.

RUSSIA'S record in China is not good, from the treaty of Nerchinsk in 1687, when she cheated China over the Siberian frontier question, to her monopolizing of the Chinese Eastern Railway and her palpable maneuvers to seize all Manchuria early in the present century. Last June, just before the final collapse of the Kuomintang Government, she extracted from it the exclusive right to fly aeroplanes and control air stations in Sinkiang, a fact on which the treaty signed by Mao Tse-tung in Moscow last February is eloquently silent.

The one point on which all the best authorities are agreed is that China is too big, too proud, too much set on doing things for herself in her own way to become a satellite of Russia. At present, of course, this and all such judgments are bound to be highly speculative. But the events described above certainly seem to suggest that China's Government, after thirteen years of invasion and civil war, is far more deeply interested in what happens inside than outside the country.

What this may mean in the future may depend largely on the wisdom of Western Powers. No effort should be spared in trying to find out what Chinese Communism really aims at.

SITUATION IS MORE SOLID *in Korea, with more U.S. troops and heavier arms going in steadily. But line still appears too long for 5 divisions, plus the South Koreans, to hold. Beachhead may be much reduced before it can be held solidly.*

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'BUT HOW OLD IS SHE, ROSINA?' asked the anxious mother.

'About thirty, I suppose; but I don't think that much signifies.'

'Thirty,' said Lady Arabella, rather dolefully. 'And what is she like? I think that Frank already begins to like girls that are young and pretty.'

'But surely, aunt,' said the Lady Amelia, 'now that he has come to man's discretion, he will not refuse to consider all that he owes to his family. A Mr. Gresham of Greshamsbury has a position to support'.

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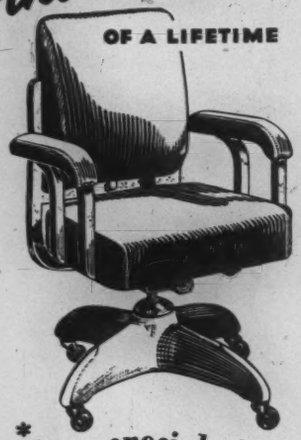

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U.S. AFFAIRS

A COMEDY OF ERRORS

Seems U.S. Really Wants China in U.N. Russia Doesn't, If Truth Were Told

Lake Success.

IF THE situation in the Far East today did not border so close on tragedy the status of China in the United Nations could be properly described as a "comedy of errors."

Well-informed quarters at Lake Success, both among the national delegations and the secretarial staff, are now convinced of two things: first, the Russians do not want the representatives of the Chinese Communist Premier, Mao Tse-tung, sitting at their side. Secondly, some distinguished members of the American delegation unquestionably do.

Nevertheless, every time the issue arises in the Security Council, the Russians vote solidly for admitting the new China and the United States equally solidly votes against.

The reason for the widespread conviction that the Russians do not really desire the replacement of General Chiang Kai-shek's delegate by someone closer to their own political ideology rests partly in their official conduct here at Lake Success and partly in news coming from independent sources in the Far East. Those who believe the Russians are deliberately stalling include the Yugoslav delegates at Lake Success.

The conduct of the Soviet delegates, first through their boycott of the United Nations and secondly through their vituperation on their return has certainly delayed any constructive examination of the Chinese issue. The Russians make great play of their contempt for the "delegate of the puppet Kuomintang regime" but there is every reason to believe that they could easily have obtained his replacement by now if they had resorted to peaceful negotiation.

Reports from the Far East suggest that no one would be more embarrassed than the Russians themselves if Red China should be admitted. Indian sources very close to Peking say that the Chinese Communists are in fact far from being Soviet puppets and that there are many political and economic issues, notably in Manchuria, which divide the two Communist partners.

The West, the Indians point out, has much to offer China and if the Chinese leaders could be convinced that the Americans were not plotting to restore the old regime, they would be unlikely to provoke a war. The Russians, on the other hand, have everything to gain from embroiling the United States with the New China, and the latter's presence at Lake Success would make that far more difficult and might seriously threaten the present Russian monopoly of Chinese foreign policy.

Many American Far Eastern experts, both inside and outside the Government, fully grasp the advantages which the Western world might gain by direct contact with the Chinese Communists and how little they stand to lose. The fact that India—which most informed Americans believe holds the key in the struggle for Asia—is on record as supporting the Chinese Communist regime is an additional incentive to opening up the United Nations' gates to Mao Tse-tung's representatives.

There are, however, two compelling reasons why the Americans will continue to vote against the New China: First, they have voted "No" before and if they switched their vote at this juncture it would look as if they were making concessions to Communism as a result of the unprovoked aggression in Korea. The American Government is determined to keep clear of anything like "appeasement."

There is a second reason: The American public has worked itself into an anti-Communist frenzy as the casualty lists from Korea pile up and the U.S. Administration itself, which is leading the Western camp in the cold war against the Soviet Union, is nonetheless being criticized, abused and vilified at home for being "soft to the Commies".

The enemies of the Truman Government, notably Republican Senator Joe McCarthy, have used the situation to build up a nation-wide distrust of the State Department which seriously hampers its freedom to manoeuvre in international diplomacy.

For reasons of domestic politics, particularly important in an election year, President Truman could not sponsor the admission of a Communist Government in the United Nations—even if he wanted to.

By Nora Beloff, Special to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

—International

TAINT SO! *replies Warren Austin to the vicious distortions of Malik.*

—International

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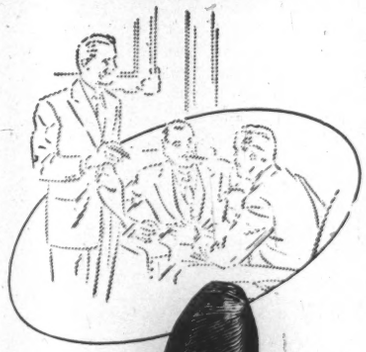

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BOOKS

GUIDE-BOOK

DRAYNEFLETE REVEALED—by Osbert Lancaster *Musson—$2.00.*

THE real source of Osbert Lancaster's astonishing ability to make first-class fun of the ways and habits of the learned and of the style of their productions is that he is himself a profoundly learned person, and knows all about that which he is making fun of. The present history of Drayneflete, which we take to be a town at no great distance from Mr. Lancaster's earlier subject, Pelvis Bay, is the kind of thing which perhaps one-fifth of its potential readers, if unwarned by reviewers and unalerted by the illustrations, would believe to be a serious record of a real town.

An interesting old corbel (late-fourteenth century) in the south aisle of the Parish Church.

One can hardly, when under the influence of Mr. Lancaster's terrible plausibility, resist the temptation to go to the library in search of a copy of the great Drayneflete classic, Dr. Ezekiel Peppercorn's "Hydrophilie, or the Properties of the Fourth Element Explained, to which is appended an exact account of the marvellous great Privy in King Solomon's Temple"—obviously the sort of book that no keen antiquarian would be willing to neglect.

There are excellent specimens of Drayneflete's architecture, present and past, and on page 47 even future, along with Lancasterized portraits of its notable worthies, short examples of its poetry, and very penetrating analyses of many of its characters, such as the gentleman whose monument, filled with clustered banners and drums and other military ornaments, was justified by "his tenure of the Office of Master of the Ordnance . . . during a short period of unbroken peace."

Radio listeners will recall that another Lancaster work "The Saracen's Head or The Reluctant Crusader", was recently broadcast with the greatest success by a CBC Wednesday Night cast.—*B.K.S.*

BUFFALO DAYS

GHOSTS RETURNING—by Harwood Steele—*Ryerson—$3.50.*

COL. STEELE'S knowledge of the old RNWMP (he is the son of Sir Sam Steele, one of its original members and a legendary figure of the buffalo days) gives authenticity to the local color and general background of this adventure story of 1889—the transition days that followed the completion of the railway line across the Canadian prairies.

His knowledge of and sympathy with the Indians in their tragic predicament, with the whole economic basis of their life undermined, lifts the book far above the ordinary run of "bad man" novels. The picture of the mutually helpful relations between the enforcers of law and order on the two sides of the 49th parallel is new and pleasant. Presumably the rules of the art require that there should be also a love interest in the book, but it does not add greatly to its spell. The climax, the Great Ghost Council of the Indians in the Lava Beds of Idaho, is superbly worked up.—*L.V.G.*

TIMELY TOME

ADVENTURE IN VISION — by John Swift — *Longmans, Green—$3.50.*

SUBTITLED "the first 25 years of Television," this book deals with the history of TV in England. About half of the chapters tell of the mechanical difficulties overcome, step by step. It is exciting reading, even for non-scientific minds; told in simple enough language to be understandable. Here is the race between England and the Continent; England and the U.S.

It seems almost incredible to a modern generation, the excitement that ensued when inventor Baird invited the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1926 to watch "true television". This meant that they could see "such things as the play of expression on the face".

Other chapters tell of how the BBC cooperated with Baird; the later introduction of electronic television; the various types of programming and their adaptation to TV.

Later chapters also deal with script writing and with filming for TV.

"Adventures in Vision" is well illustrated but what the average reader probably misses more than anything are names he recognizes. And while the children's favorite puppet program, "Muffin, the Muie" (looks like a toy mule), may be spreading to the U.S., still the reader can't get quite as excited about him as, say "Howdy Doody."—*M.N.*

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EDUCATION

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To Suggestion of Dissolution: A Case for Private Schools

A FEW YEARS ago a lady member of the Ontario Legislature recommended that certain private schools be taken over and put to better use. A recent issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* carried an article in which American parents were advised to send their children to private schools while a later issue has a rebuttal which cautions against such action.

In 1948 six per cent of secondary students in eight of the provinces attended such schools. Fees totalled over $5 million and expenditures were approximately $134,000 less. In these provinces 17 schools are members of the Canadian Headmasters' Association and an additional 16 are listed in the 1950 Canadian Almanac.

Certainly the modern trend is to shift social emphasis from the independent enterprise, but unfortunately in this movement much that is good may be lost. The very independence of the private school has become one of its greatest assets. Such a school has a freedom to experiment that can make it an educational laboratory. At an independent school, students, if they wish matriculation, must satisfy the requirements of a provincial department of education; but with freedom to plan its own curriculum, the institution may use whatever methods and materials it wishes to reach or surpass that goal. This freedom is as necessary to the educational as it is to the political or scientific development of a nation.

Naturally each school has developed individual characteristics. Ridley College boys (*see cut*) have an intense School loyalty. The history of Nova Scotia and the West has left a distinctive stamp on King's College School and on St. John's College School. There is the Scottish heritage of St. Andrew's College, the unity at Trinity College School of English traditions with Canadian customs, the Quaker friendliness of Pickering College. And so the list goes on.

Many private schools are residential and the boarding schools have many advantages. They are able to create the educational environment they wish. Problems of social adjustment can be solved more easily when youngsters are living under the supervision of adults who have often seen similar problems. Academic difficulties are likely to be revealed more quickly in smaller classes and remedial time can easily be found. Students and teachers learn to understand one another better. Work and play blend together. Our schools are attended by youngsters from everywhere—especially from the U.S.A., the West Indies, Central and South America. Teachers also are drawn from different countries. The School becomes an international community.

Most educators agree that some religious training is necessary for the proper education of youth. State schools on this continent have been hampered by denominational controversies, but the independent schools have been free to introduce as much religious education as they wished.

Private school graduates have been leaders in widely assorted phases of Canadian life. The late Sir William Osler, the late Stephen Leacock, the Hon. Vincent Massey, General Crerar, the Hon. George Drew, B. K. Sandwell and Foster Hewitt are only a few.

Several things attest to the usefulness of private schools, but whether they can continue to exist is another question. Rising costs of operation have raised problems not completely solved by fee increases. The reported closing of St. John's College School in Winnipeg may indicate future difficulties—at least for the smaller schools; but generally in Canada the private schools, especially the larger ones, are holding their own. Enrolment is high, and some institutions have begun building programs. If Canadian independent schools can continue in an age when the small enterprise is losing ground, they can render education in this country a unique service.

— *S. J. Totten*

—Nott & Merrill

RIDLEY COLLEGE *boys choir in purple cassocks proceeds to Chapel.*

THEATRE

MARITIMES BARNSTORMERS

A Professor, a Group of Actors and a Station-Wagon on Tour

A STATION-WAGON was lent by the NS Department of Education, a small cash grant was forthcoming from the Provincial Government, money fluttered in from private individuals, equipment was borrowed from Acadia Dramatic Society and the Department of Adult Education, and Professor Harold Fritz Sipprell was loaned by Acadia University.

That's how summer theatre was born in Nova Scotia this year—under the auspices of the NS Drama League and the Department of Adult Education. Professor Sipprell was allowed to select his Nova Scotia Players; chose outstanding actors from the three universities (Acadia, Dalhousie and Mount Allison). Included is Peter Donat, nephew of the English movie actor. Peter has been accepted by Yale University School of the Drama and will go there this fall.

Everything was well and professionally planned. The cast was paid for the preliminary three weeks of rehearsals and for the two months of the tour. They travelled by station-wagon, dump trailer and a privately owned convertible "which its owner drives with glee and abandon."

A systematic itinerary took in 21 centres in northern NS and Cape Breton during July; with a swing west and south for August will end in central Truro on Aug. 31.

Says Professor Sipprell: "As is to be expected the first year, audiences are not large* but they are most appreciative and we all feel we are doing a most important job. Nova Scotia has been so utterly deprived of dramatic productions (either professional or amateur) that there really is no hunger for the theatre."

What they are bringing to NS audiences is indeed stimulating. No light summer comedy fare but something to be remembered: Ibsen's "Ghosts," and the thriller "Angel Street," and a group of one-acters, including G. B. Shaw and Chekhov.

Not only is the tour just to give Nova Scotians a chance to see live drama; the Players are anxious to help local groups. Backstage they give informal demonstrations on make-up, etc., at the drop of the hat.

And everywhere they have left surprised and delighted audiences, says Professor Sipprell. Next year he thinks things will be really humming on the straw hat circuit.

BC STIMULANT

EVEN her dog is theatre-minded. Old black Victoria has gone to so many rehearsals with Dorothy Somerset that nothing fazes her. Dorothy is on the staff of the Department of University Extension, University of British Columbia. Once at summer school an actor began to play with the drums. A Boxer interloper raced up and down the aisles, a bundle of nerves. "Vicky" slept peacefully.

Dorothy Somerset is a dynamo of channelled energy. She has an excellent mind for organization; gets things done quickly and efficiently. Last summer Bob Gill of the University of Toronto's Hart House Theatre lectured at UBC. His first morning he was handed a detailed sheet of every pertinent fact about his students—names, experience, etc.—all part of Dorothy's efficiency.

—D'Arcy

DOROTHY SOMERSET: *Energy.*

She teaches drama, too. Says Ernest Perrault, Information Officer at UBC: "She puts each new batch of neophyte actors through their paces. Most of them at first are rigid as showcase dummies. In short weeks Dorothy Somerset performs her magic on them . . . . inhibitions are gone."

She starts classes off with exercises, doing the most difficult Greek classic stances and mimic positions herself with a grace and agility that certainly belie the fortyish woman she is. Her students are keen on her; for one thing, she has great integrity about everything.

Australian-born, Dorothy has lived in Canada for 20 years now. She graduated from Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., has taken theatre studies in England, has done a stint of directing for the Vancouver Little Theatre and University Players' Club (UBC).

There's nothing "arty" about this tallish, medium-blonde woman with the "nice figure." "She's a comfortable person to know," says one admirer. Her laughter comes easily and often. She's an excellent—but not a monopolizing—conversationalist.

"In fact," says Bob Gill, "she's one of the most stimulating people I've ever met."—*M. N.*

■ Taking a busman's holiday is Herbert Whittaker, drama critic of Toronto's *The Globe and Mail*, at Brae Manor Playhouse, Knowlton, Que.

*"Packed houses" were mentioned by *The Halifax Chronicle-Herald* in reporting the plays in Canso and Guysboro.

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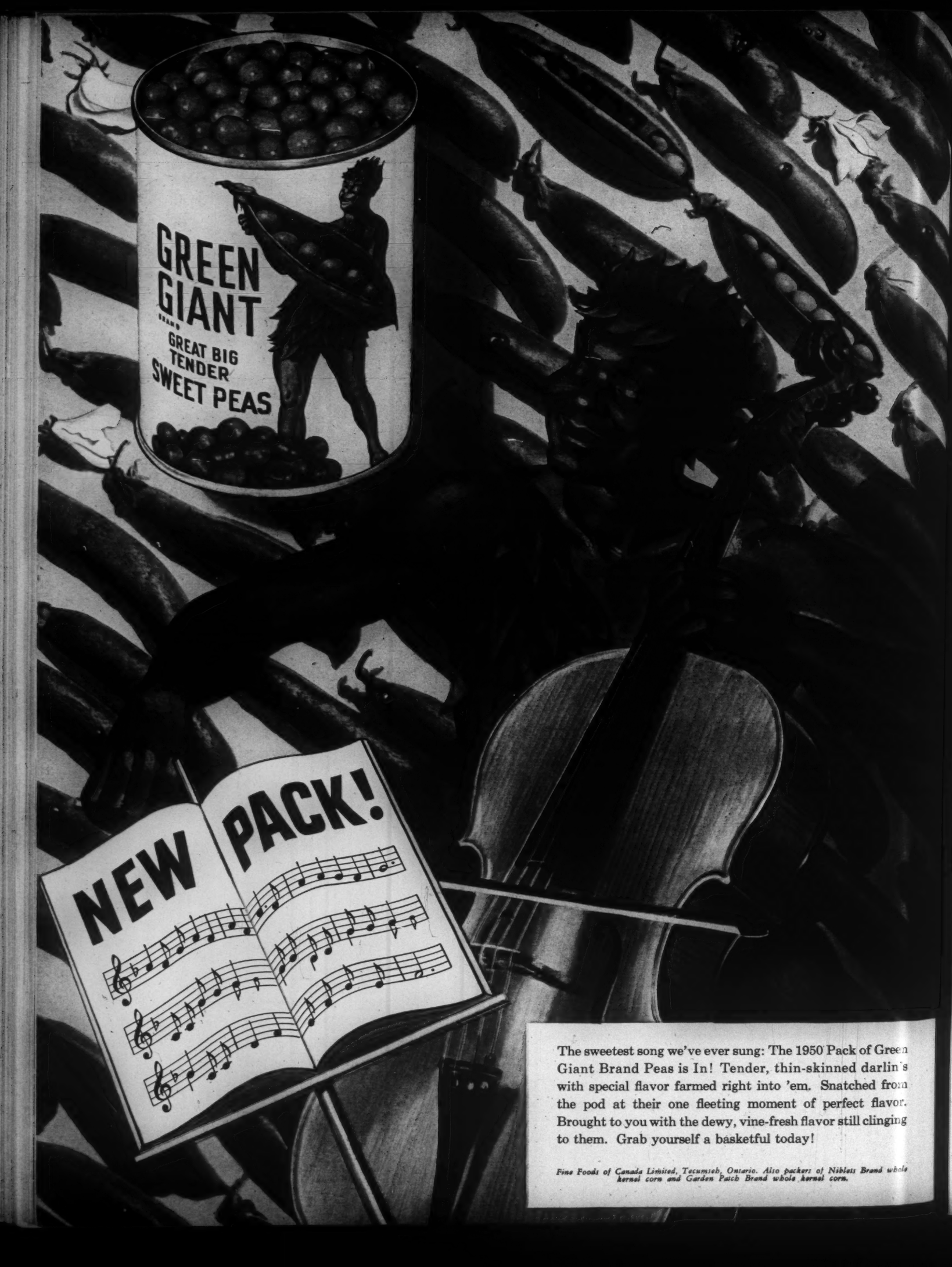
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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

TWO YEARS WITH COLORS

Government Is Expected to Extend Service to Hold Trained Men

London.

PARLIAMENT meets again on Sept. 12. There seems to be little doubt that, when it does, the chief subject of debate will be the extension of National Service from 18 months to two years. The Government has postponed such a decision as long as possible, in the hope that appeals for volunteers and the promise of better pay and conditions would bring in the number of men considered necessary by the Chiefs of Staff. But there has been no adequate increase in recruitment, and the need is urgent.

The Labor Party generally is likely to view with grim disfavor such an extension of National Service. There may even be a revolt among some of the more pacifist elements—not that this would make much difference to the passing of the necessary Act. The Government majority now stands at about four, but such a measure would receive the practically full support of the Opposition. Its passage would be certain, but to carry it through by means of such support would be rather like calling in the neighbors to settle a family row. The Government could not be happy about that.

It is estimated that the six months' extension would keep in service up to 60,000 trained men who would otherwise be discharged. This should go some way towards meeting the demand for more British troops, ready and equipped for service, which has been made, not only by British Chiefs of Staff, but also, it is said, by American and Continental military leaders. If a mere 60,000 should seem very little, in view of the vast forces massed on the other side of the Iron Curtain, it is at least a step in the direction of rearmament and preparedness, and for a Socialist Government quite a long one.

Time Runs Out

Critics of the Government's plans admit they are sound, but claim that too little has been done to implement them, and that there is little to indicate that the Government is aware of the dangerous urgency of the situation. Now at last active steps are being taken of the sort that these critics have so long been demanding.

The War Office announces that the release of members of the Regular Army, with certain minor exceptions, has been temporarily suspended. There will also be a selective recall of the Regular Army Reserves and its officers.

At the same time the Admiralty has taken action to put the Far Eastern Fleet on a war footing, beginning with the addition of about 1,000 men to its strength. Besides, a proclamation has been published authorizing the recall of a limited number of Royal Fleet reservists and of officers on the Emergency List. Under the new arrangements time-expired men, who have been leaving the Navy at the rate of about 8,000 a year, will now be retained in the Service until the end of the present emergency.

All this may seem too little and rather late, but at least a determined effort is now being made. It will no doubt gain rapidly in weight and impetus as time goes on. The great question is just how much time will be allowed. It might not be wise to count on much.

SOCIALIZED LAWYERS

LAW, like Medicine, is to become a form of national service—and soon. Already circulars are being sent out by the Law Society to some 15,000 solicitors and 2,000 barristers asking them to enrol themselves on the panels of the Legal Aid scheme, to start in October.

Already the country has been divided into twelve areas, with central offices in charge of full-time legal secretaries. There are also some 20 or more salaried local secretaries, as well as about 80 part-time secretaries, paid on a commission basis.

The two chief objections to the new Legal Service are that the courts would be swamped with trivial and unnecessary cases, and that the burden on the harassed taxpayer would be a heavy one. To meet the first objection, whole classes of legal actions are barred, including breach-of-promise cases and those for seduction and libel. To meet the second, boards of solicitors will consider each application and decide, not only whether the case is a suitable one for legal aid, but also how much the litigant himself should contribute towards the cost.

Even with these safeguards, it is expected that there will be a great increase in court cases, and that the cost to the taxpayer will be about £1,000,000 a year—or more. Probably more. It always is. None the less, the taxpayer will probably accept it as a welcome change from the National Health Service, which is free to all, with no safeguards whatever, and where as a result the costs are running to quite astronomical heights.

CHURCH AND "PEACE"

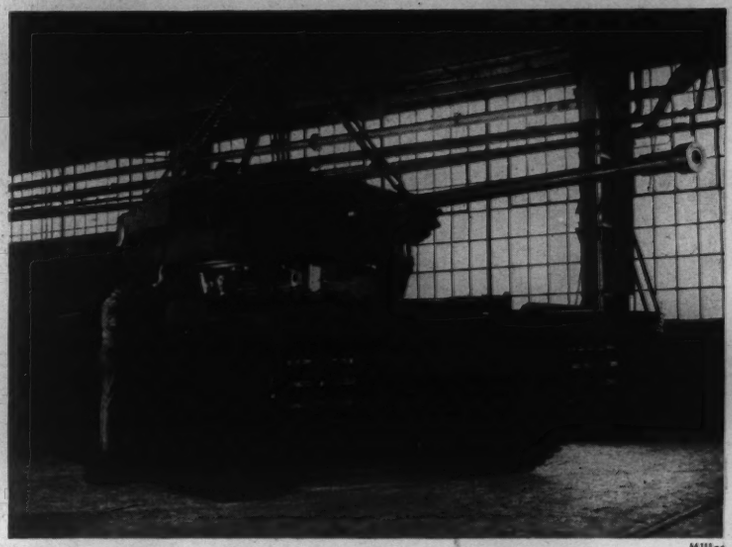
THERE are always enough earnest, muddle-headed people in the world to make the getting up of peace movements and the signing of peace petitions an easy undertaking. And there are always enough clever, plausible rogues to see that such credulity and idealism are exploited and turned to unworthy and even dangerous purposes. The British Peace Committee and the Peace Petition it is at present circulating are notable cases.

The Committee claims that already nearly 850,000 people have signed this petition, whose avowed purpose is to outlaw the use of the atomic bomb, and whose unavowed effect is to picture peace-loving and humanitarian Russia menaced by a warlike and imperialist America armed with this dreadful weapon.

The "Red" Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, is the chief sponsor of the petition; and a special effort is being made to get the clergy of the Church of England to support the petition and encourage their people to sign it. To defeat this plan and minimize as far as possible the effect of the petition itself, the Archbishops of both Canterbury and York have issued warnings to the clergy against promoting it in any way.

"The Church is foremost in its desire for peace," says Dr. Fisher, "but it puts above peace the good ordering of the world on sure foundations of justice and truth."

"I should be much more ready to sign," says Dr. Garbett, of York, "if it were addressed, not to the House of Commons, but to the Kremlin, whose representatives have blocked all proposals for international control (of the atom-bomb) with an effective inspectorate."—*P.O'D.*



—Miller

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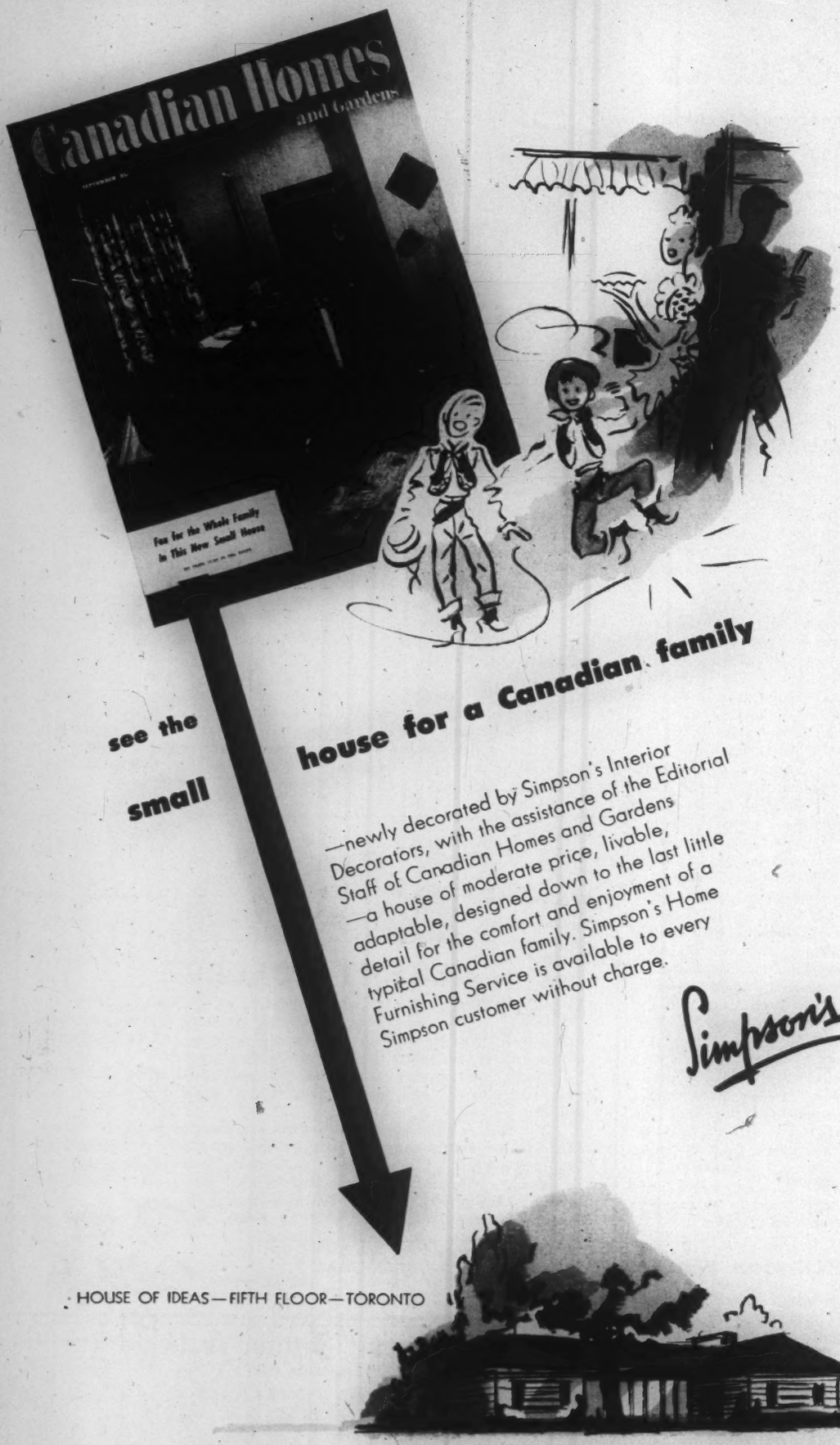

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FILMS

TWO WHO FOUGHT AND RAN AWAY

A FILM about the universal Sad Sack in uniform invites comparison to a long line of stories that have dealt with the same theme. Some sitting before "Private Angelo" will remember "Shoulder Arms"— Charlie scuttling across no-man's land, disguised as a hollow tree trunk. Others will think of "Arms and the Man" and find much to chew on. Then there are links with those other good soldiers, Schweik, Katczinsky, Bill Mauldin's unwashed duo and our own "Herbie."

Probably the Shavians will linger with comparison longest. This is due not only to thematic treatment but also to much of the dialogue which sounds as though Shaw had left it lying about for later revision.

MELWYN BREEN

There are many echoes that are not so much the conscious result of the treatment of this latest product of the soldier's quarrel with the Army but simply because there have been so many treading the same path. "Private Angelo," however, holds its intermittent own.

As an adaptation of a novel by Eric Linklater it suffers from some of the things that sank the dramatization of the Nigel Balchin novel "The Small Back Room" (SN, Aug. 22): mysterious characters that the adapter has not the time to explain, episodic action and character inconsistencies. But what emerges is roughly this:

At the opening, Private Angelo (Mario Denis) is up for desertion before his commander, a Count (Godfrey Tearle) who is also his father. Angelo ran all the way from the toe of Italy to Rome with the British in full pursuit. He's arrived, however, on the day of Italy's capitulation in time not to be shot for deserting but to be sent home to his sweetheart. Follows a ride home in a German lorry loaded with the Count's loot; follows the seizure by the Germans and transportation to a Labor Camp. Follows his escape into the hands of the British. Comes a brief and reluctant sojourn in the Eighth Army. When the British liberate his home town, he marries his sweetheart who has done her bit by bearing the child of a passing British corporal in Angelo's own outfit, who is the best man. Follows transference to the New Italian Partisan Army and the loss of a hand.

Angelo's picaresque journey provides the excuse for comment on the methods and makeup of five different Armies (the Yanks are, of course, everywhere). Highlights of the film are: the Count, the Sergei-like romantic soldier, with a gift for windy and not always humorous rhetoric; the German officer with a military sniff

The *Films* department will be conducted by Melwyn Breen while Mary Lowery Ross is on vacation.

and puppetlike movements and the gift for tossing off such jawbreakers as "Herr Ubergruppenfuerher Handeselmitschaft" (or facsimile); Angelo's first introduction to the Eighth Army via a British officer suspended upside down in an overturned jeep with a broken ankle, collarbone and skull but impeccably British for all that. Angelo sings an exhaustive selection of Verdi arias for him until rescue draws nigh; the American colonel, with the Mediterranean franchise on a plastic imitation-mahogany sewing machine, briskly preparing for peace. Mario Denis's Angelo is at once penetrating and stupid but there is that lacking in the writing which prevents his emergence as an individual as well as a symbol; Godfrey Tearle is suitably grand as the Count.

THE COMEDY of "Stella" and your response to it will depend on what good grace you can summon to accept the basic situation. It opens with five people tumbling a worthless lush named "Uncle Joe" into a nameless grave. The quintet are, Stella's mother, her two sisters and their husbands. Uncle Joe was accidentally killed in a fight with one of the latter but they are afraid of disbelief and subsequent punishment.

The breadwinner of the family is Stella (Ann Sheridan) who must be told and who must help them preserve the secret. Which might not have been too difficult if (a) Uncle Joe hadn't promised marriage to the Widow Somebody and if (b) it weren't that Uncle Joe carried, unbeknownst, some $20,000 in insurance money. Follows the identification as Joe of two other bodies and the subsequent proof negative by the insurance adjuster (Victor Mature).

The comedy mainly depends on the brothers-in-law (David Wayne and Frank Fontaine). The pair have the Laurel and Hardy formula-plus (*i.e.* one little smart one and one fat stupid one) but both of them are very funny men. David Wayne played the leprechaun Ogg in "Finian's Rainbow" and has the look of a low-comedy pixie. When the Claude Binyon writing and direction are not concerned with mute inglorious Miltons, they're concentrated on a love-triangle between Sheridan, Mature and Leif Erickson.

—International Film Distributors
"PRIVATE ANGELO"

PEOPLE

THE SMART SET

ACCORDING to the Chairman of the Montreal Clothing Designers' Club, **Emile Regal,** the powder blue dinner jacket with navy tropical cloth trousers is now not only acceptable but "popular." Like most "new" fashions, he says, it's a throwback to the times when men wore scarlet and blue tailcoats trimmed with gold braid. He doesn't think men will turn back the clock that far but the trend towards more colorful men's wear continues.

■ On Halifax's 201st birthday last week **Mayor Gordon S. Kinley** wore his new robes of office for the first time. These have been styled after the official ceremonial dress of the Mayor of Halifax, England. Mayor Kinley also received the first mace ever held by the city's chief magistrate. Made by naval craftsmen at *HMCS Stadacona,* the mace was presented by **Commodore A. M. Hope.**

■ The **Royal Bank of Canada,** in its monthly news letter, looked sternly at waistlines. Wrong food and overeating, it stated, are the cause of much ill health and poor business. "It is not necessary to carry a set of scales, but only to apply common sense."

■ **Sister Emma St. Gabriel** of the Sisters of the Cross teaches woodwork to junior high school students at Willow Bunch, Sask. At present she is one of 35 students brushing up on this subject at the Manitoba Teachers' Summer School in Winnipeg. She started the course by turning out a very expert coffee table.

—CP
SISTER EMMA: *Expert at tables.*

■ Early volunteer for Canada's special Korean force was **Lt.-Col. Paul Triquet,** of Cabano, Que. After winning the VC in the Ortona area in World War II, Triquet found the unwritten law against allowing VC's back into the fray prevented him from rejoining his Royal 22nd. At present the Army merely says he is one among a number of ex-lieutenant-colonels "under consideration."

QUEBEC: CITY BORN OF BATTLES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

But one aspect of the city's life lies outside the realm of general controversy and even outside the pale kingdom of indifference as in most Canadian cities: for Quebec takes its culture very seriously. Its symphony orchestra has a dignified history since its inception under Joseph Vezina, and is now under the direction of Wilfrid Pelletier, for many years conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. His assistant is Henri Gagnon, organist at the Quebec Basilica.

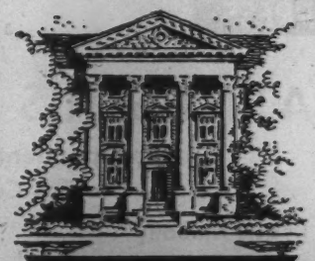
The most recent interesting event in the cultural field has been the foundation of a dramatic art and plastic art conservatory by two young professors from Paris: Miss Claude Francis and Miss Sybille Sinval, graduate of the Academy of Paris. In its two years of existence, the Conservatory has presented Racine's "Phèdre," Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," Jean Cocteau's version of "Antigone" and several ballets.

The most outstanding of Quebec's current writers are Allain Grandbois, whose masterpieces are "Né à Québec" (Louis Jolliet) and "Les Iles de Nuit" (poems); Réné Garneau, journalist and critic; Roger Lemelin, author of three best-selling novels, including "Les Plouffes"; Gerard Morisset, art critic; André Giroux, author of "Par delà les Visages." Probably Quebec's most famous journalist is Jos.-E. Barnard, Chief Editor of the 100,500-copy *Le Soleil* (evening) and *L'Evénement-Journal* (morning), of whom loyal Quebeckers say with a shrug "He is unequaled."

Vieing with Mr. Barnard for the Quebeckers' attention are the rival newspapers, out-spoken and progressive *L'Action Catholique* (circulation: 81,000) and the English-language, Thomson-group-owned *Chronicle-Telegraph* (circulation: 5,000). The latter, oldest surviving newspaper in North America, maintains English conservatism.

Quebec has a good selection of eating places, some specializing in French Canadian cooking. The Château Frontenac's Terrace room and the baronially panelled Jacques Cartier room both appear on the recommendation lists of gourmets. The dining room of the Parliament Buildings is open to the public during the session.

The visitor to Quebec City may not find it cosmopolitan but it has the light-heartedness of cosmopolitan cities. There is nothing feverish or artificial or inflated about its daily life; its tastes are simple, its pleasures natural and inexpensive. It's a place of large families with a high emphasis on home life. Quebeckers like to walk its quaint streets, to hunt fish in the streams and ski on the hills of neighboring counties. In its appeal to visitors Quebec is literally off-this-continent. Those who reside there are an amalgam of Old World culture, Gallic shrewdness and the vigorous spirit of independent-thinking Canadians.



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PRESS

BATTLE'S HIS BEAT

Correspondent Munro Got Back In Harness To Tell Canadians About War in Korea

by Robert Mahaffy

IN OTTAWA, one morning last month, at least one member of the Southam News Service staff in the Press Gallery sweated it out when a despatch was received from Tokyo telling of the crash of an American C-47 bound for South Japan with four war correspondents aboard. In Tokyo, Ross Munro, Southam Newspapers war correspondent, did some sweating himself, for he had been going to board that very plane.

Back in Ottawa after a three-week, 20,000 mile jaunt by air, Munro, busy writing a series on the Korean war, said he had been going to get on "that plane, but there was a delay about getting orders. A chap by the same name, Munro, was killed, adding to the confusion." He first learned of the alarm created in Ottawa by the report through a telephone call from the Canadian legation.

Top-flight CP war correspondent in World War II, Munro was well versed in overcoming knotty transmission problems when he left for Korea. He had served with CP under Gillis Purcell in Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal, New York, Washington and Ottawa; his "astonishing" performance in Europe led Noel Monks, noted English war correspondent, to ask: "How did he do it?" But from Korea Ross Munro wrote: "You don't only have to have long legs to cover this war—you need a pair of wings as well."

From Canada to Tokyo was 5,000 miles and the front lay 1,200 miles further on. "There was a lot of frenzied planning, a lot of arguments with transportation people and lots of headaches and no sleep."

Flying Fee

For a time all reporters had to pay $75 to fly to Korea. There was money trouble—"I never did find out what kind of currency was used in Korea." Correspondents had no standard uniforms and everything from civilian clothes to "bits and pieces of last war equipment was worn by reporters. Many of us did not even have tin hats."

Munro is a third generation newspaperman. His grandfather published the Port Elgin *Times;* his father, J. Ross Munro, was at one time Managing Editor of the Ottawa *Free Press* (merged with *The Journal* in 1916), and, in fact, Ross got his entrée to The Canadian Press on the recommendation of E. Norman Smith, who was his father's boss and is now President of *The Journal.* His father was later with the Toronto *Globe.*

Graduating from the University of Toronto in 1936 with a gold medal in Political Science and Economics, Ross joined the permanent staff of The Canadian Press at Toronto. By 1940 he was night editor of CP at Ottawa.

In September, 1940, on a few hours' notice, he crossed the Atlantic on one of the American destroyers traded to the U.K.; for the next three years he roamed England and Scotland in search of stories on Canadian troops.

It was while he was attached to the London bureau of CP that Munro was given an assignment which turned out to be a lifelong one. Early in 1941 the *Café de Paris* in London was bombed. Ross was sent out to cover the story. To ensure an "exclusive," he dated the heroine of the raid, a pert, dark-eyed nursing sister — Lieut. Helen-Marie Stevens of Dunnville, Ont.—to dinner. He got his story and "Stevie"—as she is known to her friends—got a six-foot-three husband.

Catalogued

At their attractive new home in Manor Park—Ottawa suburban housing development — "Stevie" showed SN how she had followed Ross's subsequent exploits by pasting news reports of troop movements in scrapbooks. In her scrapbooks you will find accounts of Munro's coverage of Spitzbergen (August, 1941); Dieppe (Aug. 19, 1942); Tunisia (1942); Sicily (July 10, 1943), and the landing on the toe of Italy (September, 1943).

Stevie has the widely-used photograph of Ross, unshaven and dishevelled, at work in the London office on the story of Dieppe which has been reprinted in at least one anthology. He hadn't been to bed for three days or nights "but he wouldn't change his bedraggled uniform," says a contemporary account, "leave his typewriter,

—International

THE BEAT: *Where powder burns.*

or even eat the food placed before him until he had finished one of the war's greatest reportorial jobs."

For the Dieppe job he was awarded a medal for valor by INS and King Features Syndicate, and was given an OBE in the Dominion Day honors list in July, 1946.

It was an article written by John Bird for the Winnipeg *Tribune* that gave Ross Munro the nickname "Cleric" that stayed with him throughout World War II. Bird wrote: "He is a lanky, gangling figure of about six feet three, wearing rimless spectacles and looking like a divinity student who had somehow lost his way and found himself in the battle dress of a war correspondent." Gillis Purcell has explained that "divinity student" was contracted to "Cleric" to save cable tolls.

Munro's working methods are the admiration of associates in the Press Gallery. First, he believes in working out details of transmission carefully in advance. In the Sicily landing he beat 50 other British, United States and Canadian correspondents by seven-and-a-half hours. When he landed on the toe of Italy, he got to the world the first story written from the Italian mainland, and kept up the record in the Normandy invasion.

He is a reporter who never violates a confidence. As his chief in the Gallery said: "If a story can be got he'll get it and it will be complete in every detail. If he doesn't get it, it's because it would mean violating a confidence or using unscrupulous tactics, and then we'd rather not run it anyway."

Military Student

He is a keen student of military and international affairs, but doesn't stint on legwork. Norman Campbell, of the Toronto *Telegram,* who roomed with him in Ottawa, says he often asks Ross for background on military affairs, rather than calling National Defence. Munro plans his assignments in advance, collects maps, but also gets out and sees everybody. The military men in Ottawa, of course, are old "pals."

This urge to get information first-hand is illustrated by his coverage of big Canadian stories during the past two years. After roving over Europe for CP for several years following the end of World War II—including a junket to Moscow for the Foreign Ministers' Conference—he returned to the Ottawa CP bureau in 1947, was assigned to the Gallery, Washington, and UN. He joined Southam News Services the next year.

First-Hand

While on Exercise Sweetbriar he spent a sleepless night in a tent with the troops at sub-zero temperatures just to get the feel of the experience, and on the Manitoba floods story worked on the dikes and did every last thing with the flood fighters so he would know what it was all about.

He bridled at the refusal of the Government to allow Canadian correspondents to sail with the RCN or cover the RCAF airlift to Tokyo. The Government, he said, feared General MacArthur, as U. S. commander, might not welcome the arrival of Canadian correspondents. Second-hand information wouldn't do. Munro made it his business to get the RCN and RCAF stories. He reported that in Tokyo the view in UN headquarters was exactly the opposite to what Ottawa feared concerning the arrival of Canadian correspondents — "they practically put out the red carpet."

When Munro's despatches started arriving from the Korean front, veteran telegraph editors in Southam and other newsrooms across Canada spotted the old Munro punch.

In no uncertain terms he told RCN headquarters, through an article, that its arrangements for mail delivery had been unsatisfactory. ". . . In the Second World War there were frequent complaints that the mail was not getting through. But the lesson that mail received regularly means top morale in warships far away at sea in foreign waters apparently has not sunk in at naval headquarters in Ottawa." Subsequently, RCN announced completion of arrangements with the Air Force to have the seamen's mail flown to Tokyo by the transport squadron, and moved from there by the quickest route to the ships.

THE MAN ON IT: *Like Italy, only more dust, more fleas, and no tin hats.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

—Peter Clark

TRADITIONAL —TIMELESS

LONDON has always been looked to for perfection of tailoring, magnificence of evening dress. Typical of the latter is the dress on this page, from the recent fashion showings of London's top designers. It is by Norman Hartnell, Queen Elizabeth's dressmaker. This season London, like fashion centres elsewhere, is not attempting to introduce startling changes of fashion, but is telling the fall and winter story in terms of exquisite fabrics, magnificent colors, timeless quality.

As for traditional British tailoring which produces such superbly cut men's and women's suits—did such craftsmanship suffer from war, does the new generation prefer to enter the mechanical trades? Answer to these questions is in a building just off Leicester Square. It is the Tailor and Cutter School which is having to be enlarged. A thousand entries for training were received when its lists were reopened. Boys attending the school spend most of the last two years of apprenticeship inside the workroom of Savile Row's leading master tailors.

IVORY *Duchesse satin evening gown with hyacinth blue embroidery anglaise. The matching coatee has hyacinth blue satin collar, bows. It is by Norman Hartnell of London.*

—Miller

ALL HANDS KEPT BUSY: *Most beginners are ill at ease at first. But once the children are occupied, nervous tensions dissolve and school becomes fun.*

YOUR CHILD'S FIRST DAY at SCHOOL...

by Harvie J. Armstrong

WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS a new generation of children, neatly combed and brushed, will go to school for the first time. A thousand Kindergartens across Canada are ready for these children, the babies born in 1945.

As each mother leads her child schoolwards she will wonder many things. Some of the answers are here. Here, too, are some of the questions.

Will Gary be content away from home?
Will Gail remember not to quarrel?
Will the other children still say certain words in baby talk?
Rougher children—will they be allowed to push and boss?
Fred has to be asked to do things at least three times before he even stirs himself. Will the teacher lose patience?
Winston is used to a glass of milk and some cookies in middle of the morning. He'll be famished and faint!
And Susan and the toilet! Oh, dear. . .

Gary will be content away from home, depending on Gary. Such a pat answer is ridiculous. But no more ridiculous than the statement that the Kindergarten is a happy place, as many will have you believe. Happiness, like gold, is where you find it. We can be sure, however, that the teacher will do all in her power to make it a happy place.

Child psychologists have learned for certain that the normal lad starting school wants his mother to go with him on the first day, but definitely does not want her to remain in the room. The teacher feels as he does. Naturally, a few parents always linger and lurk about. Some day adult psychologists . . . or child psychologists . . . will figure out why they do.

A daughter may want her mother to accompany her to school every day for the first week; and this wish should be granted if possible. Often it is not convenient for a mother to do this . . . or even to take her child to school on the first day. In such cases, the child may be started by a neighboring mother who is taking a child to enrol.

AN OLDER girl or boy in the same school can be a great help. Almost every five-year-old loves to be seen going to and from school in the company of an older pupil . . . as long as he isn't being taken by the hand. The Kindergarten teacher should be informed of the older pupil's name and room number or grade. With knowledge that he has a big boy as a friend in school, the wee fellow will not feel so alone. The teacher will find the little boy more secure, and the mother will have deeper peace of mind.

Gail may quarrel. So what? Give her time. The teacher will. Gail is in school to learn. If she already has all the qualities for living in peace with herself and others, she is already educated. Few parents remember much of their very young school days; and what little they do remember took place, in most cases, a quarter of a century ago. Kindergartens have changed with the changing definition of what makes the best education for a child growing up in a changing world.

EVERY beginner will have a few words that he says in baby talk, but don't worry about it.

One Kindergarten teacher asked twins what they had to eat at a birthday party.

"Dicky dup and dooky," answered the boy.

The teacher understood the word for cookies all right, but didn't get the dixy cup part. She looked at the sister for help.

Scornful of her brother, the sister made it clear. "He mean bicky," she said.

Replacing baby talk with clear words is part of the teacher's job. She does this by speaking clearly herself; and the children, by contagion and imitation, follow the speech patterns. Baby talk lingers longest in homes where the speech of children is mimicked by adults.

Rough, aggressive children . . . will they push and boss? Yes. They are in school to learn also. But the teacher is never far away. And she knows when enough is enough. Many a genteel, timid child becomes a veritable Daniel before the school year is over.

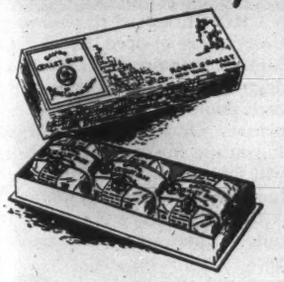
HOW MANY times Fred will be asked to do a thing in Kindergarten, no one knows. No one will lose patience with him. But it is likely that Fred will soon discover that he is not being asked to do anything—even the things that are the best fun. Here is where the mother and the teacher can help each other—and Fred—over a talkative cup of tea.

All this so far sounds simple. But it isn't. Nor is it simple for all mothers to have a cup of tea with the teacher. Especially is it so before school opens. So a mother is left to wonder just what and how much of it her child will be expected to know when he begins. In short, how will he compare with the other children?

He will be expected to know his name, address and age. Knowing his telephone number and birth date also will give him prestige and self-esteem. He will not be expected to recite the alphabet. When his formal reading lessons begin—and that will not be in the Kindergarten—he will learn to recognize words as he now recognizes faces; by the look of the word, not by the sounding of its parts from left to right.

MOST children are able to count to ten, know a few nursery rhymes, have already been introduced to the delights of crayons, paint, plasticine and scissors. When the latter are used in Kindergarten a few shirts will get soiled, and a few will

Toilet Soap



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get snipped. But don't blame the teacher. Raising Cain won't help her raise your child. Don't expect Gail or Gary to be mentally at ease at first. Once the teacher takes over, and the children are occupied, nervous tensions will dissolve, school will be fun. Biggest strain on beginners is in the approach to the school, and in any waiting around that may be necessary.

Your Part

You can do your part by seeing that your child is rested, fed, clean, and comfortably dressed. New clothing will likely add to the child's feeling of strangeness. He will feel better in clothes that he is used to, if only for the benefit of going to the toilet. Any article of clothing that will be shed should be initialled.

If Gary wants to take his school bag and pencil box, let him. It will be hidden under a bed the second day. He will want to be like and do like the others. That's why he lugged his bag and box on the first morning. The others would have theirs, he thought.

Most important thing your child will take with him is his attitude. And that is formed before he enters the class.

So relax. Let this new stage in your child's growing-up be a happy and natural experience for both of you.

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■ Cunning and handy as all get-out is a new utility tool. It's 6¾" long with scooped out handle and the look of a flat cake knife. In the kitchen you can use it for cake icing, pastry mixing or cutting pies, etc. Then out to the garden you go and turn it to weeding, thinning out potted plants, etc. It's made of lightweight Styron.

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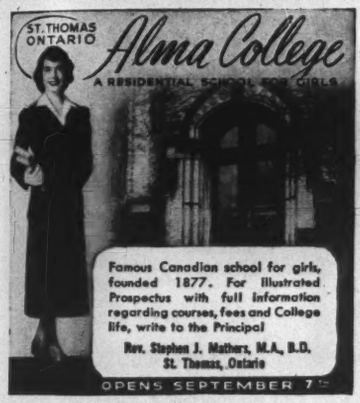
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Brain-Teaser:

If At First You Don't—

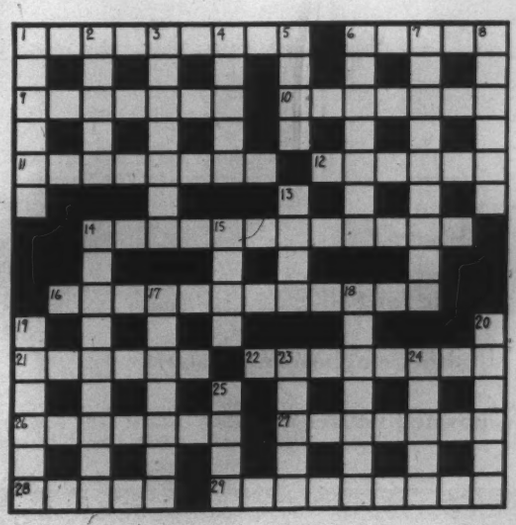
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Gabriel's family, perhaps, appear in lingerie. (9)
6. See 22.
9. Let's eat in Washington! (7)
10. Poor fellow! His rest may be disturbed when the law is around. (7)
11. "O . . . . . mine, where are you roaming?" (8)
12. Is he all a-quiver when he takes his bow? (6)
14. Getting this, though slight, will not make you hot under the collar. (4, 8)
16. Mysteries in pastries? (7, 5)
21. Off color? Try a spot of this! (6)
22. 6 across and 27. Maxim for those without beginners' luck. (8, 5, 7)
26. See 14 down. (7)
27. See 22.
28. Do sedatives produce it at first? (5)
29. Mater sunk in the deep! (9)

DOWN

1. I suppose the fool raised the bird! (6)
2. Widows making hay while the sun shines? (5)
3. A side issue for this branch of the family. (7)
4. Small boys play marbles for it. (5)
5. If it isn't fresh, it isn't! (4)
6. M. l'Artis gets the wind up in the south of France. (7)
7. Over head (or on hand) for a blowy day. (9)
8. Father's bacon, so to speak, is hard to save these days. (6)
13. See 25.
14. Pat crocks, as the Reverend 26 might have put it. (9)
15. The Forsytes achieved one. (4)
17. Result of hitting Ned's nut. (7)
18. City remodelled as a C.N.E. lure for Swiss visitors? (7)
19. Here in the pass, 1 down's anagram diverts. (6)
20. Clothed with authority. (6)
23. Old age as opposed to youth. (5)
24. It's silly to put a pet in here. (5)
25 and 13. A lofty entrance with a catch to it. (8)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Winnipeg goldeye
9. Latitudes
10. Cable
11. Older
12. Fish story
13. See 17
16. Flea
19. Otto
20. Free trade
23. Knife-edge
25. Sprat
27. Ideal
28. Absconder
30. External affairs

DOWN

1. Walton
2. Noted
3. Interest
4. End
5. Gusts
6. Locust
7. Embroiled
8. Every day
12. Finger
14. Nutriment
15. Elevé
17 and 13. Hook, line and sinker
18. Brush-off
21. Dealer 22. Starts
24. Drama 26. Radii
29. Sea

(1321)

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SATURDAY NIGHT

★ 28 Departments
★ Editorials
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★ News Round-up

EATON'S

Fall's Slender Suit...

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Concerning Food:

I BAKED A CAKE

A CHOICE morsel to pass with a tall frosty glass of iced tea is fruitcake. You can acquire this cake in varying degrees of fruitiness, and in light and dark shades, at your favorite cake dispensary. Or you can make it yourself. If you use the recipe given below you will find it isn't a Herculean task and the results are most gratifying.

Chore of preparing the fruits and nuts is time consuming so this cake uses fruit already prepared and coconut, which of course doesn't need further treatment. Prepared glacéed fruits for fruit cake usually include melon, peel, cherries (3 colors) and pineapple. The cake is most attractive and, despite misgivings we had about the coconut, slices nicely.

Summer Fruit Cake

Recipe makes 2 loaf cakes weighing a little over 3 pounds each, made in 9 x 5 x 3 loaf pans. If you have deeper pans, so much the better because the batter raises nearly over the top edge. For one cake, halve all the ingredients.

Part 1

3 lbs. prepared mixed fruits for fruit cake
1½ cups sherry
or
1½ cups pineapple juice
or
¾ cup sherry and
¾ cup fruit juice

Cut up the larger pieces of glacéed fruits if necessary and put all in a large bowl. Pour over sherry or juices and stir with a fork. Cover and let stand overnight, or at least 2 hours.

Grease two 9 x 5 x 3 loaf pans and line with brown paper or 2 layers of wax paper and grease again.

Part 2

Preheat oven to 275°F. Sift together—

3 cups sifted bread flour*
1 tsp. baking soda

Measure—

1 cup moist featherstrip coconut

Cream—

1 cup fat (½ cup butter and ½ cup shortening)
2 tsp. coconut flavoring
1 cup sugar

Add 4 eggs unbeaten, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition.

Alternately add flour, soda and coconut with the soaked fruits, using about a cup of each at a time. Don't beat—just stir enough to combine thoroughly. Fill prepared loaf pans with batter and spread evenly.

Place a pan of warm water in oven on shelf underneath rack on which cakes are to be baked. Bake cakes in 275°F oven for 2½ to 3 hours or until firm to the touch. Remove cakes and cool thoroughly before wrapping in wax paper and storing. Store in a cool place.

*Use bread or hard wheat flour so that the fruits will remain better distributed throughout the cake.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Barbecue Dinner

by Mary Lowrey Ross

LATE in August the Bascoms built a barbecue for outdoor eating. They built it quite simply by scooping out a hole in the rise behind the cottage, lining the excavation with brick and setting up a grill. Mr. Bascom then cooked a barbecue steak dinner.

Mr. Bascom's rules for steak-cooking were simple but inviolable. All you needed was a large steak, a frying-pan to fit it, and a hot fire, preferably outdoors. You then cooked the steak exactly three minutes on one side and three minutes on the other and turned it out on a platter. In this way none of the values were lost.

Mrs. Bascom agreed. She had her own theory of values, so didn't suggest that a steak cooked indoors on the electric stove would taste just the same and be less trouble; and though she had private reservations she didn't raise them when Mr. Bascom proposed holding a steak barbecue and inviting all the adults on the beach.

The reservations had to do with the Plummers. They had bought the old Mortimer place and reconstructed it so thoroughly that little remained of the original except the roof. It now outshone all the other cottages, just as Mrs. Plummer herself tended to dim all the other matrons on the beach. Mrs. Bascom, serenely rooted in middle-age, didn't mind being dimmed. What she had resented was Mrs. Plummer's remarks on the treatment of Margy, the Bascom collie.

"YOU mean you had her *spayed!*" cried Mrs. Plummer.

"Well, it makes things much simpler," Mrs. Bascom had said.

From the owner's point of view, Mrs. Plummer pointed out. "But think of poor Margy with all that love in her heart!" She dropped on her knees beside Margy who, having the temperament of a soap-opera wife, stared at her with eyes quite sick with self-pity. "Look, the poor darling has a bad tooth!"

Mrs. Bascom, who was without her glasses, couldn't see the spot. "It doesn't seem to have troubled her," she said, and Mrs. Plummer replied that that was what made animals so tragic. "They just suffer and suffer and aren't able to express themselves."

Mrs. Bascom, walking Margy home, had felt both guilty and annoyed. There was a quality in Mrs. Plummer, she decided, that she didn't care for; and searching for the word she found it in the vocabulary of childhood. Mrs. Plummer was nosey.

WHEN the Plummers arrived at the party Mrs. Plummer went straight up to Mr. Bascom, who stood by the barbecue. He was wearing an apron and a tall chef's hat and his round sunburned face shone with happiness.

"Aren't you *cute!*" cried Mrs. Plummer, and laid three gold-colored tins on the top of the barbecue. "My contribution! A good steak deserves mushrooms."

Mr. Bascom, who believed a good steak didn't need anything but a knife and fork, thanked her with reserve. "We'll take them in and cook them indoors," Mrs. Bascom said.

"And miss the party!" said Mrs. Plummer. "No we'll cook them right here." She smiled at Mr. Bascom. "Like me to take over?"

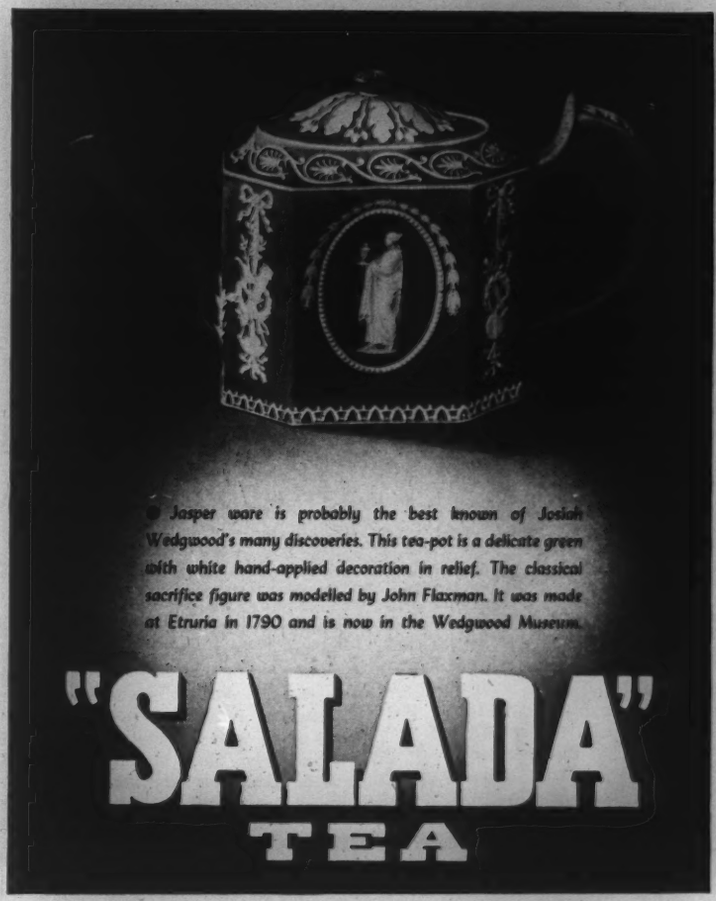
"I'll manage," Mr. Bascom said, and Mrs. Plummer sat down in the deck-chair beside the barbecue. "I always think that even with the best steak it's better to pound in a little flour, with the edge of a saucer," she said. Margy, coming up, nudged her ardently, spilling her drink, and was banished behind the picket fence. "I don't mind dogs," Mrs. Plummer said, shaking her Martini out of her lap, and returning to Mr. Bascom. "It breaks up the tough fibre. Tomato juice is good too. . ."

"Three minutes!" Mr. Bascom said and flipped the steak over.

"Three minutes!" cried Mrs. Plummer, "but it will be absolutely raw! Here, let me—" she reached over and took Mr. Bascom's fork, and Mr. Bascom, flushing, snatched it back. "Oh well, do it your way," Mrs. Plummer said, "and I'll do the next one *my* way." She called to Mrs. Bascom, "Have you any flour? And half a cup of vinegar if you haven't tomato juice?"

"Vinegar!" Mr. Bascom cried aghast. He undid his apron, and snatching off his chef's cap, handed both to Mrs. Plummer. Then he picked up his steak on the end of the fork and stalking over to the fence flung it right under Margy's astonished nose.

Mrs. Bascom finished the steaks —Mr. Bascom's way. The Plummers were the first to leave and Mrs. Bascom watched them go without regret. Mr. Bascom, who had shed his geniality with his apron and cap, sat low in his deck-chair, looking guilty and glum. But not tragic, thought Mrs. Bascom.



Jasper ware is probably the best known of Josiah Wedgwood's many discoveries. This tea-pot is a delicate green with white hand-applied decoration in relief. The classical sacrifice figure was modelled by John Flaxman. It was made at Etruria in 1790 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.

Table and Chair

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Should We Strengthen Ex-Enemies?

They're Anti-Communist and Could Be Strong Allies But Commercially the Policy May Be Dangerous

by John L. Marston

London.

IN THE hubbub arising from Korea, the removal of the 4 million spindle limit on Japan's cotton textile producing capacity last month got very little publicity. But there seems to be little doubt in textile circles that this was an act of policy closely associated with the Korean War.

There seems also to be a strong measure of confidence in the Ruhr steel industry that the 11.1 million ton limit on West German steel capacity will soon be removed for a similar reason—though it may be done under cover of the Monnet-Schuman Plan for integrating Europe's coal and iron and steel industries.

Opinion is that these developments are parts of a plan to revive the countries which were formerly fighting against the Soviet Union. These countries are now potential allies of the Western Powers against the same country. The Korean War has hastened the plan which was formerly proceeding at a leisurely pace.

The war, while it has shown that the Americans have discarded isolationism and are willing to use their industrial and military power to back UN principles, has also shown that their having to do it from a distance, is likely to reduce the immediate effectiveness of that power.

As things stand, European countries count it probable that the full scale effort of the U.S. would be used for liberation later rather than stopping the invader immediately. And liberation, while desirable, is also painful: battles are fought across the face of the country which is being liberated.

The alternative is for the countries threatened with invasion to become strong enough to discourage it or resist it for a sufficient time to get U.S. arms and equipment into the field. That means the anti-Communist countries need a united front militarily and industrially. In Europe that includes Western Germany. In Asia it includes Japan.

The economic recovery of the defeated countries would occur sooner or later even if there were no deliberate policy for reviving them. It would be expected, and there would be no grounds for objection so long as their new industrial strength was directed to peaceful ends. But the existence of a deliberate policy of reviving them puts the matter in another light. Even when their recovery was more leisurely during the last year or so, businessmen in many countries were objecting bitterly to even the limited assistance the U.S. Government was giving them.

This is where the danger lies: for reasons of defence politics, the ex-enemies may be especially favored by the United States Government.

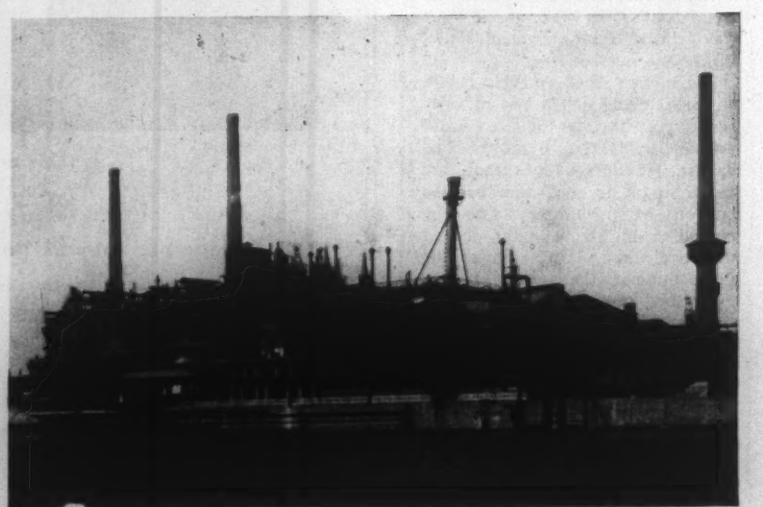
Such a policy could be—has already been—justified on the grounds that the ex-enemies are "seasoned fighters against Communism". It can also be argued that the mood of a defeated country is inclined to be revolutionary and must not be exasperated by economic difficulties if the ex-enemies are to be kept out of the Communist camp.

Germany may be well placed as the main "bulwark against Communism" in Europe. Japan may be well adapted to become the "workshop of the East"—when the East needs manufactured goods in great quantities. But special assistance to these countries can do more harm than good politically. It can so anger their competitors as to disturb the alliance of other countries with the U.S. It can also weaken the American home front: the flood of Japanese exports has already caused resentment there, no less than in other countries.

It is not so much decontrol that the competitors of Germany and Japan resent as it is special assistance such as credits, technical advice, assurance of raw materials and so on. Special economic advantages — in particular low wage rates—also cause resentment.

Sheer Hard Work

Due credit is given, however, to the industrious populations of the two countries for the considerable proportion of their recovery that can be attributed to sheer hard work. With the aid of the currency reform of 1948, West Germany has restored her industrial production to the level of the mid-1930's. Japanese industrial output is still only about two-thirds of pre-war, but it has shown a particularly vigorous trend since the outbreak of war in Korea. The recovery of exports is almost equally spectacular for the two countries concerned.



—Miller

BEFORE THE BOMBS: *Ruhr steel mill, pre-war. They can be rebuilt.*

—Miller

SWITCH: *Fighter plane designer Messerschmitt. His factory now makes prefab houses, could go back to planes.*

Development along these lines may have awkward repercussions for the British economy. Britain is very loath to lose her Asian markets to Japan, while she is restrained from exploiting the vast Chinese market which, apparently, the Japanese are still persuaded to ignore. In Europe, German competition can upset all the calculations on which the sterling area's participation in the European Payments Union has been based.

By the agreement to liberalize first 60 per cent, then 75 per cent, of intra-European trade this year, and by the effective removal of all distinction between "hard" and "soft" currencies in Europe, the expansion of German exports to the European continent and to Britain will certainly continue.

From the liberalization policy, British exports to Germany will also benefit. But the further incursion of Germany into Britain's continental markets may prevent Britain from earning anything like as large a credit in the EPU accounts as has been estimated: the debits, due to expenditure in Europe, may not be fully offset. If German recovery proceeds rapidly and far, the sterling area may find itself losing gold through EPU.

Another European integration scheme, the Monnet-Schuman plan, is also capable of working strongly in Germany's favor. Germany has potentially the strongest steel industry on the Continent, and — whatever the French sponsors of the plan may have had in mind—the Ruhr "steel barons" seem to believe that the coal-steel organization could be effectively controlled by Germany for Germany's advantage.

In any case, Britain is liable to suffer by the diversion to German or other continental use of the iron and steel scrap, at present exported from Germany to Britain on a large scale, which is essential to maintain Britain's production of steel.

Such facts are not clear arguments against restoring the defeated countries, but the effects of policies designed to strengthen ex-enemies are not all good ones—even in these times.

BUSINESS ANGLE

Dr. Diesel And His Engine

WHAT happened to Dr. Rudolph Diesel? Did he commit suicide by jumping from a ship, or was he pushed overboard? Certainly he disappeared, and the fact was a nine days' wonder, but investigation never solved the mystery.

The inventor of the diesel engine was at the height of his fame when, on September 13, 1913, he boarded the cross-Channel steamer *Dresden* at Antwerp, bound for London, where he was to confer with the British Admiralty about the utilization of his engine in British submarines. The previous year he had visited and lectured in the United States, and had been treated with much honor.

Aboard the *Dresden*, the successful inventor dined and then decided to stroll around the deck. It was naturally supposed, later, that he had retired to his cabin. But next morning he was missing, together with all his papers.

There were reports later that he had been seen leaving the ship, dressed as a member of the crew; that he had been pushed overboard by German agents because of his knowledge of the new German submarine engines; that he was hiding on a ranch in Canada. But comparatively recently it was learned that in 1913, instead of being rich, he had been actually on the verge of bankruptcy and had even discussed methods of suicide with his son. The son had said that his choice would be jumping off a ship.

Coal Dust to Oil

Though Dr. Diesel died—or disappeared, his engine did not. The modern diesel engine burns fuel oil, merely a good grade of the same fuel used in house heating systems, but Dr. Diesel started off with coal dust. Wanting a more efficient power-producer than the steam engine, his first fuel was powdered coal blown into the engine cylinder by compressed air and fired by compression. The model engine he built proved that the compression ignition principle was sound, but the explosion was too powerful; it wrecked the engine and nearly killed Dr. Diesel.

Diesel completed his first successful engine—a single cylinder, 25 horsepower unit—in 1897 when he was 39 years old. It worked, and industrial engineers the world over became keenly interested in the inventor and his work. In 1898 the first diesel engine put into commercial use was built at St. Louis, Mo., and within a few years thousands were in use.

But there was a big obstacle to its wider use, which was its weight, often as much as 250 pounds for each horsepower developed. This made it unsuitable for use as a moving power plant, as in a railway locomotive, and the reduction of this excessive weight, with its resultant expensiveness, was the prime objective of diesel engineers. Much of the work on this and other diesel development was done by the Electro-Motive Company started in 1922 by Hal Hamilton and since 1930 a part of the General Motors Corporation. The Electro-Motive plant at LaGrange, Ill., built in 1935, now employs 12,000 people and turns out five diesel-electric locomotives a day.

Make Them in Canada

A fortnight ago, a new General Motors subsidiary, General Motors Diesel Ltd., opened a completely-equipped plant for manufacturing diesel-electric locomotives at London, Ont. (SN Aug. 22). This company, headed by President E. V. Rippingille Jr., will employ 1,000 persons and produce at first one locomotive every two days and later one per day. However, these will be by no means the first of this type of locomotive built in Canada, as for several years they have been built by Montreal Locomotive Works using Dominion Engineering diesels and C.G.E. electrical equipment, and, now, by Canadian Locomotive Company using Canadian Fairbanks-Morse diesels. But the opening of General Motors Diesel Ltd. will greatly speed up the process of dieselization of the Canadian railways, though this will still take about ten years.

Dieselization will mean important savings for the railways, in economy of operation and maintenance, and in the duty (10½ to 25 per cent) on U.S.-made locomotives. The diesel engine gets more power out a pound of fuel than any other mechanical prime mover yet devised by man that will fit into the necessary limits of a railroad car and yet be powerful enough to do what has to be done in modern railroading. The figures show that the diesel engine utilizes about thirty-six per cent of the power in each pound of fuel, comparing with about twenty per cent for the ordinary automobile engine and only six to eight per cent for the ordinary steam locomotive. Also diesels operate longer between overhauls than any other engine and are less susceptible to weather.

Does Dr. Diesel, wherever he is, know how well his engine is doing?

—J. Steele

by

P. M. Richards

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Problems of Price

Demand Will React to New Prices Extent Has Yet to Be Seen

by W. O. Beecham

Chicago.

VARIOUS manufacturers in various countries have become perturbed at the sight of rising costs when some of the markets for their finished goods are unwilling to pay more. But so far there is no clear evidence that a whole range of prices in any country is out of line with the general trend. If one's competitors are able to keep their selling prices down, the reason is, probably, that they are more successful in absorbing increases in material costs, and one can hardly blame the commodity boom for a relative failure in organization and technique.

In specific commodities, however, price controls of one kind and another are again playing an important part in the cost structure of some countries' industries. The British steel industry and its customers have the benefit of iron and steel scrap prices which are only a small fraction of the free prices ruling in America. The prices at which a proportion of Australia's non-ferrous metal output has to be sold internally bear no relation at all to the soaring export prices. But price control these days covers only a small area of trade, and in general the boom in commodities is a worldwide phenomenon with little respect for territorial limits.

It hardly seems likely, therefore, that any important changes in international currency relationships will result from the rise in primary prices. But it is worth bearing in mind that the revival of the boom occurred first in America, where trade demand has in the main wiped out any downward adjustment of commodity prices due to the cheapening of foreign currencies. It is possible that American costs and prices will outstrip those of competing countries, not by much but by enough to aggravate the problems of American exporters of manufactured goods.

What nobody yet knows is how final selling prices in the various countries will react to the increase in commodity costs. There is no basis for an average, for in some industries the raw material is of major importance, while in others it is outweighed by labor and other charges. In some industries, moreover, an increase in material costs is passed on quickly, while in others the stages of processing last so long that it takes many months for a change in the basic cost to be reflected in the selling price of the finished product.

These are important points, for it is a fact, observable and statistically corroborated, that in most countries the rise in selling prices, of both producer and consumer goods, has lagged far behind the rise in commodities. It has yet to be seen how demand will react to the increases when their full effects are felt.

Confidence

To the extent that industrial and trading activity is booming again there is good reason for confidence. If profits are rising and confidence is restored, the demand for new equipment may be maintained for some time. If increased output is fully reflected in increased wage and salary totals, the necessary consumer-demand will presumably be available to purchase the increased supply of goods on the market.

But it must not be forgotten that it was just this easy confidence that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

CAN. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

AVAILABLE indices indicated this week that the pace of Canadian business had increased as businessmen and consumers sought to meet actual or prospective pressures arising from rearmament. Department store sales across the country averaged around 25 per cent higher than a year earlier; orders for automobiles, refrigerators and other durable goods were at record levels. Manufacturers sought to build up stocks of materials which might become in short supply. The item most in doubt was steel: before the munitions production upsurge, shortages had already existed in this and other vital construction materials such as lumber, cement, heating and plumbing supplies. Price increases up to 10 per cent on the latter became effective last week.

But it was becoming apparent, as previously forecast here, that the chief pinch would be in labor supply. With virtually no slack to be taken up, additional labor for rearmament industries could come only from others classified as non-essential. This might require an early reimposition of wartime governmental controls, but most businessmen, with experience of the resulting "rigidities," were against precipitate action.

The size of Canada's rearmament effort, and of its impact on general business, would depend largely on decisions still to be made in the United States and Britain.

Labor:

40 HOURS

THORNIEST issue between the railways and the unions was the question of the 40 hour week. The non-operating railway men had been adamant in their demand for it—with no loss in take-home pay. "Railway labor", said Canadian Brotherhood President A. R. Mosher, "is convinced that right now is the time to call a halt—the time to say we don't intend to be second fiddle citizens forever."

Throughout the argument, union spokesmen had stressed that the 40 hour week was common in Canada, and that the non-operating brotherhoods should not be held to the 48 hour week.

A Labor Department survey in five principal cities last fall showed that most workers in Canada were putting in less than 45 hours a week. In Halifax and Winnipeg the predominant work week for over 85 per cent of the workers was 44 hours. In Vancouver and Toronto about the same percentage were working 40 hours a week. In Montreal, about 70 per cent were working a 40 hour week. (SN Aug 1).

For its part, management of both railways admitted a "moral obligation" to introduce the 40 hour week, but argued that, at present, they could not give the 40 hour week *and* the pay raise the unions demanded. Concessions (SN Aug. 22) gave the unions a choice of 1) a 44 hour week with the same take-home pay; or 2) a graduated 8½ cents-an-hour increase for all employees.

A union suggestion that the 40 hour week problem might be met if management would set a definite date for its introduction, rather than admitting an indefinite moral obligation, raised hopes for a settlement. The other hope, Government intervention, got dimmer as the strike deadline approached. An appeal by the Prime Minister for a 30 day postponement was rejected by the unions. The Government wanted the 30 days to give a mediator time to work for settlement.

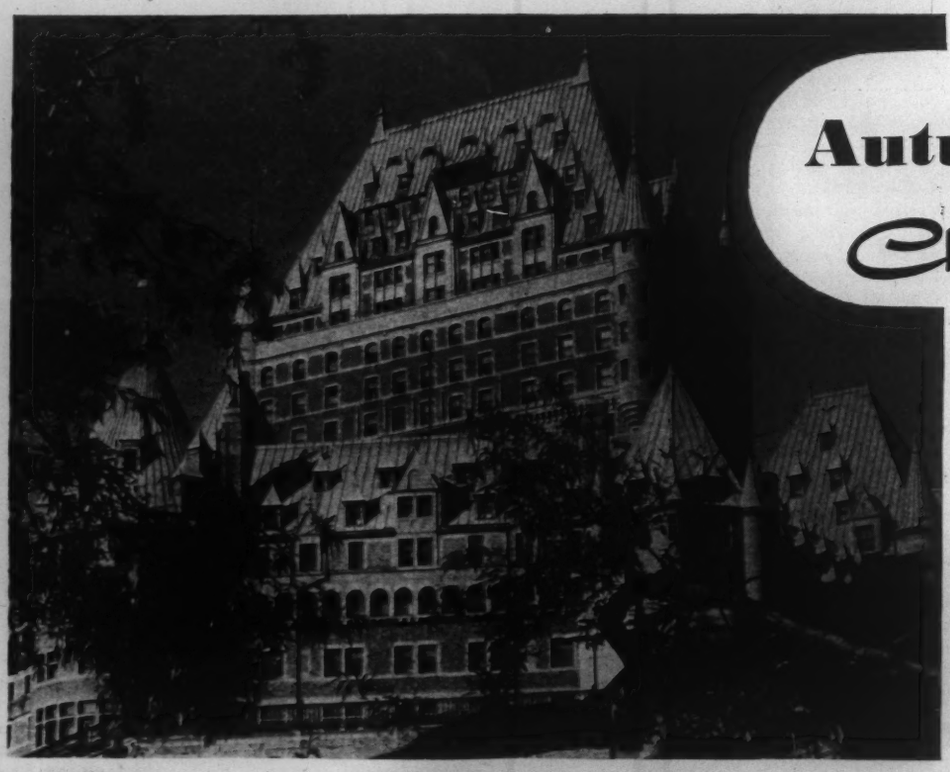
The reason the unions rejected the offer may have been stated in the Prime Minister's letter requesting the postponement: ". . . the Government itself cannot, under our present labor legislation, impose a settlement upon the parties." But before the 30 day postponement ended, Parliament would have met, and, declaring a national emergency, could give the Cabinet power to order the unions back to work while a mediator tried to reach a mutually satisfactory settlement. Indications were, there would be substantial public support for such a move. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture would be one body supporting it. In the Federation's view, the strike should not be permitted "under any circumstances."

CPR's MATHER: *"Moral obligation."*

Prices:

BUTTER MUDDLE?

LAST April Agriculture Minister Gardiner complained in the House about the increase in the amount of margarine that was being manufactured. He pointed out that the Government had 21 million pounds of butter in storage; he felt that the margarine makers were "putting an uncalled for amount (of their product) on the



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IN OLD QUEBEC

A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

market at a time when it is essential that we market the surplus of Canadian butter." (SN April 11).

Last week, some Canadian householders, remembering Mr. Gardiner's remarks, were puzzled. The price of butter had been increased by one cent a pound. The reason given by dairy officials was that lower production and increased consumption had tightened up supply.

Between January and May this year, production was some 7½ million pounds less, and consumption was about 1½ million pounds more than during the same period last year. From the sellers' point of view, there was a 9 million pound improvement.

The increase in consumption had been met from the producers' own stocks. They were now looking to the future. The trend of butter consumption was upward, and that of production was downward. There was no shortage, nor was there any danger of

—Globe and Mail

FARMERS' GARDINER: *21 to 25.*

one, but stocks had to be built up. As one official put it: "Our normal production is such that we have to store our summer make to carry over into the winter." That, with the increased demand, would make the supply situation tight, he felt.

But, householders were asking, what about the Government holdings of butter? That had the makings of a point well taken. According to a dairy official, the 21 million lbs. had now become 25 million. Unless the Minister of Agriculture had his figures wrong last April, butter-makers had still found it necessary to make use of Government price support help. The butter-makers had claimed the supply situation was tightening, but they had, nevertheless, asked the Government to take 4 million lbs. of butter off their hands between April and July.

Policy:

YEARLY WAGE

THE TENTH province is probably the only place in the Dominion where some workers are paid by the year.

This system dates back a long, long time. The firms compel their workers to buy what they need during the year on credit at the store against their year's wages of say, $1500. Strict accounts are kept so that by the end of twelve months the wage-earner who has not had a cent gets his statement and the balance in cash.

This system does not apply in St. John's but is quite common in some of the outports where wages are extremely low and an antiquated system of book-keeping prevails. The Commission of Government tried to break up this truck system which is also used in the fisheries, the fishermen getting their stake for the season's activity and turning in their fish against their supplies at the end of the period in late autumn. If the fisheries failed, the fishermen were carried over on the books until next year, and so on. They got food and supplies for themselves and families before they caught the fish.

It is obvious that the system could be abused on both sides. Since Confederation the family allowance cheques constitute the first real money many of these people have received in decades.

Indicators:

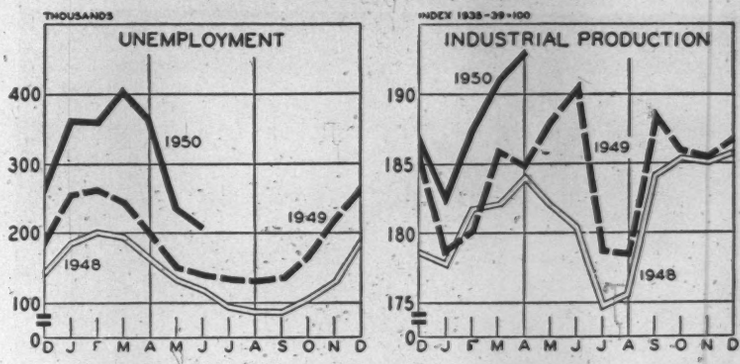
HOARDERS STUNG?

IN SPITE of appeals to avoid scare buying, there were signs that many Canadian consumers were adopting a lay-away policy. There were also signs that these consumers were going to be left holding the bag. There was evidence of hoarding even in commodities that would not be in short supply during the next year unless total war conditions returned.

Consumers' World War II experience was not too good a guide for individual "stockpiling" policies. Higher productive capacity had reduced the danger of shortages of a good many consumer supplies. Some factors in the higher productive capacity were a legacy of World War II. Plants built then were still standing: less productive power would have to be diverted to build new ones. Industrial skills learned in World War II were still pretty fresh: there would be less production time lost training workers. In addition, there was *new* industrial capacity. Import controls imposed by Canada in 1948 had induced foreign business—principally U.S.—to set up shop here. The controls had also been a stimulant to local industrial expansion—foreign competition had been reduced. Altogether, according to a Canadian trade official, the controls had been responsible for the establishment of new business in Canada worth $1.6 billion.

A second factor was the nature of the new war preparation. Although preparations were being accelerated, the element of feverish haste was missing. Defence production plans of the Western countries showed no signs of throwing the "normal" economy out of joint. Productivity of machines, labor, and land in the democracies was much higher than it had been at the beginning of World War II. The U.K., working under infinitely more handicaps than Canada, had increased her industrial production by one-third since 1938. The same was true of most of our allies in Europe. The gross value of Canada's national production was almost three times as great as it had been in 1939.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY MOVES UP



—Bank of Canada Statistical Summary.

LESS SLACK: *Nation's business was quite busy when Korean War started.*

MANPOWER FOR DEFENCE?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

resort to the inducement of better pay. One way or the other, the Air Force must get the men.

The problem of manpower worries the three services in different ways and different degrees. But all agree that the problem is not merely to get a certain number of men. It's to get enough men with training and experience. This has an important bearing on the question of compulsory service.

Nobody in the Government likes to talk about this very much. It bristles with political difficulties. But Government spokesmen will tell you that Canada is a big country with too few people: that therefore our defence plans must never call for too many men. Our production, they say, may be more important than our fighting forces. In the "lukewarm war" particularly, we cannot afford to take too many men away from civilian occupations. Obviously there's force in this. A balance has to be struck somewhere. But it certainly does not seem likely that the balance will be tipped too heavily on the side of the fighting forces.

Leaving aside the general arguments for and against conscription, what effect would it have on the Services?

Universal conscription, on the European or British model, would swamp every one of them. It takes one fully trained man to look after every new recruit. If all our trained manpower were taken off operational duties and put on training, the Services could not cope with, say, all the 19-year-olds. Unless there was an enormous increase in the permanent forces we might find ourselves with fewer fighting effectives than we have now.

The British experience has been instructive. With an 18-month period of service for every lad, they still don't get an operational force out of the "National Service" men. Of course they are building up a reserve of semi-trained men. But when it comes to finding a force for Korea or anywhere else, they still have to rely on "Regular" soldiers.

The U.S. pattern is different. Under their selective service law every young man is liable to service, but he doesn't get called up unless the army needs him pretty badly and his number happens to be drawn. Since Korea the U.S. forces have called up more reservists than compulsory service men. They are getting at least one experienced man for every "rookie."

The conscripts in the U.S. forces get no seniority and no prestige. The Marines won't take them. A young man has every inducement to get in with higher status as a volunteer or through the Reserves.

This, of course, doesn't by any means dispose of the argument about compulsory service. Selective service might be—if nothing else—a powerful inducement to bring volunteers into the permanent forces. But it does emphasize the need of all three Services for the experienced man on a relatively long-service engagement. No quantity of "rookies" can make up for the fully-trained sailor, soldier and airman. They are, and will remain, the backbone of our defence. All the services need more of them.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

—Gutbrod

GERMAN CAR: *This midget model can hold three passengers (see below).*

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

HOW TO GET AND HOLD THE JOB YOU WANT—by Ruth Hooper Larison — *Longmans, Green—$3.75.*

MISS LARISON is moderator of the Job-Finding Forum of the Advertising Club of New York. In this 264-page book she offers advice in preparing an effective job-getting campaign. In addition there is a chapter which should interest you if you are on the other side of the interviewing desk.

The campaign is broken down into ten steps. Some of the advice she gives would be unnecessary to a prospective job hunter who has any hope of being employed, but on the whole, the advice she gives should be useful.

Some of the successful campaigners she cites seem to have gone a bit overboard. One hopeful presented his prospective employer with an illustrated brochure that used all the techniques of the newest and shiniest in the advertising world. He got the job, all right, but the approach seemed a bit overwhelming. That's something you might have to watch if you go by the letter of the book.

Perhaps the most useful examples of job-getting techniques are found in letters successful applicants wrote to prospective employers. If you find it hard to know what to say, and how to say it, and what to leave out, these should be particularly useful.—*M.Y.*

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF INDUSTRIALS—*Maclean-Hunter—$2.00.*

THE 1950 edition of the *Financial Post* **Survey of Industrials** reports on some 1,600 companies. It covers a wide variety of industries: manufacturing, public utilities, pulp and paper, steamships, merchandising, banks, investment companies, railways and trust and loan companies.

The survey shows a wide variation in the net profit results of the companies for the year ended 1949 compared with the previous year both as between groups and between individual companies within the group. The combined net profit of companies in the iron and steel, merchandising, transportation, textiles, construction and finance groups was higher than in the previous year whereas certain other groups such as oils, metals, pulp and paper, public utilities, milling and grain, food stuffs, lumber, beverages, and miscellaneous showed a lower net.

The survey reflects the high level of new financing in 1949 for new construction, plant renovation and expansion, etc.; also the initial public offerings of securities of an additional number of former private corporations by their inclusion in the volume for the first time. These factors add to its value as a reference volume.

The company reviews in this volume include earnings statements and balance sheets, working capital position, dividend history, funded debt, head office addresses, subsidiaries, and directors. As in previous editions, an eight year record of the price range on Canadian industrial stocks is included.

National Steel Car Corporation Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½¢) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1950, payable on October 14, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. Farnan,
Secretary.

FIRST test of the popularity of the **Saskatchewan Government's** marketing board legislation will take place early in September when a vote among honey producers will be taken to determine whether or not they want a board to handle their product. The vote was ordered by the Provincial Government following a lengthy hearing at which producers spoke for and against the plan. It will be conducted by mail. Of the 9,000 producers, only those with 10 or more hives will vote and two-thirds must be in favor to bring in a marketing board.

THE GERMANS are back in the car business. **Gutbrod Motorenbau** is talking up their midget passenger car (see cut). Maker says you can get three people into it, and that it has a very large luggage compartment. It has a water-cooled two cycle, two cylinder engine.

U.S. BUSINESS

Mining:

TITANIUM DEMAND

AN increased demand for Canadian titanium is seen in the plans of two large U.S. business groups for expanded production facilities. National Lead is building a western plant to produce titanium pigments which will increase present capacity by 70,000 tons annually. Makers of this pigment are under pressure from paint concerns to meet the demand as paint makers' inventories are low.

Crucible Steel and Remington Arms are joining to make titanium metal alloy products. Manufacturing knowledge will be pooled in the production of sheets, rods, tubes, wires, forgings, castings and other fabricated forms of the metal for industrial uses. Pittsburgh will be the seat of operations.

Insurance:

TAX BILL

CONGRESSIONAL leaders have put their insurance taxation bill back into mothballs since President Truman demanded a tougher version of the measure be incorporated in the pending tax proposal. The new proposal would produce $166,000,000 from the life insurance industry for 1947-50. Earlier the House passed a bill which would assess the industry only $96,000,000 for 1947 through 1949.

Policy:

JET SUBSIDY

THE Truman Administration finally seems to have made up its mind on the sort of subsidy it wants to overcome the Canadian and British lead on jet air transports. The Government has endorsed a $62,500,000 five-year program to aid the private development of jets and hearings have started on the new bill. The measure would authorize the Commerce Department to finance test flights of new planes and to set broad specifications for the type of aircraft best suited for civilian transport.

Scare Buying:

PAPER ALLOCATION

PAPER and paperboard have been quietly placed on allocations by most paper mills although there appears no justification whatever for the wave of fear buying encountered by the industry during the last few weeks.

Trade officials have marshalled an impressive array of facts to prove that the feverish sales activity is nothing more than inventory accumulation on a large scale. Paper production is running 6 per cent above rated capacity of the mills—a figure well above consumption.

Paper output was 21,000,000 tons annually the last two years. Consumption might reach 21,800,000 tons this year on the basis of normal growth. Yet in the first half of 1950 it has been at the rate of 23,000,000 tons annually while capacity is well over 24,000,000 tons. As in the case of sugar, and other commodities where there has been scare buying, the Korean war alone cannot possibly require such great increases in paper consumption as to justify fears of a shortage.

METALS PRICES

LEAD has joined the growing list of non-ferrous metals commanding premium prices in the grey market. Zinc has been commanding as much as 3 cents a pound in the grey market over the regular East St. Louis quotation. Copper has sold as high as 27 cents although some producers are still holding firmly to their 22½ cent quotation. But it was not until mid-August that lead supplies grew so short that brokers could get more than the 12-cent-a-pound New York price at which producers offer the metal.

HOARDING CONTROLS

GOVERNMENT control of manufacturers' inventories to prevent hoarding may be the first step taken by President Truman when he gets mobilization authority from Congress under the pending defence production bill. At least that is the expectation of Commerce Department officials who will administer the proposed controls.

Under present plans, controls will apply at the outset only to manufacturers using such critically tight materials as steel, copper, aluminum, zinc and certain chemicals.

—Ray in The Kansas City Star

SCARED OF HIS OWN SHADOW

Meanwhile, the Government has tentatively approved a rubber industry plan for slashing natural rubber consumption 20,000 tons in order to increase the amount of this material available for stockpiling. Each manufacturer's monthly use of new rubber, synthetic and natural, would be limited to his average monthly consumption during the 12 months ended June 30. Industry spokesmen said the proposal to cut rubber consumption would not only aid the stockpiling program, but would also head off frantic buying of the sort that forced crude rubber prices to new high levels in recent months.

U.K. BUSINESS

Policy:

NO ADJUSTMENTS

THE economists will calculate and argue for months on the possibility of absorbing all the increase in armament expenditure by an increase in production. Some of them are at present inclined to the view—which seems to be that of the Government—that it will be possible to avoid major adjustments, unless total defence expenditure rises much above the level of £3,400 million for the next three years at present scheduled.

Their assessment is that, even though the rise in import prices compared with export prices costs something like £250-300 million a year, and the increase in armament expenditure is at an annual rate of some hundreds of millions over the original estimate of £780 million for this year, the increase in production will be roughly sufficient to make physical controls, additional taxation, and other restraints on consumption, unnecessary.

This conclusion itself is questioned by some authorities. They argue that a relatively small diversion of labor and other resources from those industries whose present high output relies on plentiful supplies might seriously reduce overall production. This would necessitate major adjustments which the Government, at the moment, thinks it can avoid.

Trade:

CHANGED CHARACTER

THERE are indications that British exporters and their customers will have to prepare for a change in the character of the British export trades. The change, which will be the result of the accelerated defence preparations, is not expected to be sudden, but it is expected to be important. And it is going to pose a big problem for those Britons charged with dollar-earning policies.

Britain and other European countries have been having the greatest success in their export drive with automobiles and engineering products. Old stand-bys, like textiles, have been encountering increasing resistance among the world's consumers. But the accelerated defence program is most likely to reduce the supplies of autos and engineering products available for export. These are the very products on which, it has been argued, Britain must concentrate in order to make up for a loss of earnings from textiles and other non-durable consumer goods.

PRICE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

necessitated the severe shake-out of commodity prices in 1948 and 1949. Production—of primary, intermediate and finished goods—was stimulated to the point where substantial reductions in prices were needed to equate supply and demand.

Pre-war Terms

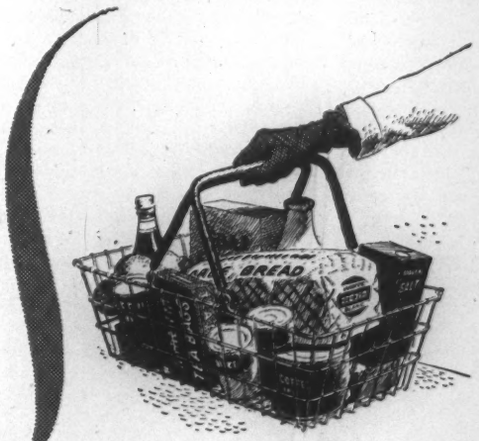
It is questionable whether a boom, seemingly spent, can be fully resuscitated. There is some dispute whether the recession which followed the American boom culminating in 1948 was the equivalent of the corrective slump of pre-war style.

Quite possibly, it is no longer realistic to think in pre-war terms. Some of the crazier features of the inter-war booms did not reappear after the last war, and there are various reasons—not least the evolution of "high finance" as a guiding economic influence—why the abysmal slumps need not recur. But the world-scale adjustment has not really happened. It may be that the recessions of the past year or two, distinctly apparent in America but almost imperceptible in many other countries, were merely a halt in the upward trend, and that the major adjustment will be made later.

We shall know much more on this matter when the latest increases in costs have been passed completely through the machinery of production and distribution. The question whether buying-power has kept pace with high-priced output can then be put to the test.

Judgment is confused by the delays in restoring production in the fields and plantations, the factories and mines, of the countries over-run or distorted by the war, by the currency adjustments of 1949, and now, by war in Korea.

These factors are working themselves out.



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DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of the year 1950 was declared payable in Canadian funds on October 2, 1950, to Shareholders of record at 3.00 p.m. on August 23, 1950.

Net earnings from railway operations for the six months ending June 30th, though showing a substantial improvement over the corresponding period of last year, are still insufficient for the paying of any dividend. While hopeful that better results may be achieved in the last half of the year, the Directors point out that the dividend declared today is attributable solely to the Company's income from other sources.

By order of the Board.

Frederick Bramley,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 14, 1950.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY LIMITED

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared the following Dividends:

CLASS "A" COMMON

$1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of September, 1950, out of the amount previously set aside on the 10th of February, 1950, to Shareholders of record August 31st, 1950.

CLASS "B" COMMON

An interim dividend of 75c per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of September, 1950, to Shareholders of record August 31st, 1950.

By order of the Board.

P. G. TURNER,
Secretary.

August 10th, 1950

INSURANCE

VALUE OF DOLLARS

WHAT WILL be the purchasing power of the dollars I or my beneficiaries receive when my life insurance becomes payable? That is one of the questions raised by policy owners and prospective buyers; and the danger to the interests of the insured through the continued depreciation of the value of the dollar is also causing concern to life insurance executives.

It has been aptly said that life insurance institutions deal with futures, not of wheat, oats or cotton, but of human beings; and that, while they do not sell the tangibles of today, they do in effect sell the tangibles of tomorrow. They take in money, build up assets, which are later distributed in the form of money in accordance with the terms of their policy contracts.

No Adjustment

At the recent meeting of the Life Association of America, President Asa V. Call pointed out that a change in the value of the dollar does not directly affect those in the steel or oil business to the same degree as it does those in insurance. The prices of what steel or oil men sell are more or less self-adjusting with changes in the value of the dollar. This isn't the case with life insurance, as changes in the value of the dollar affect all forms of saving and the attitude towards thrift.

In his view, the confidence policyholders have in life insurance institutions depends on their belief that when the institutions repay their obligations in dollars those dollars will have a commensurate exchange value for something else. It is part of the insurance institutions' responsibility, he said, to do all in their power to see that this will be the case. They have an unwritten, but nevertheless, moral obligation to do all they can to repay value with value.

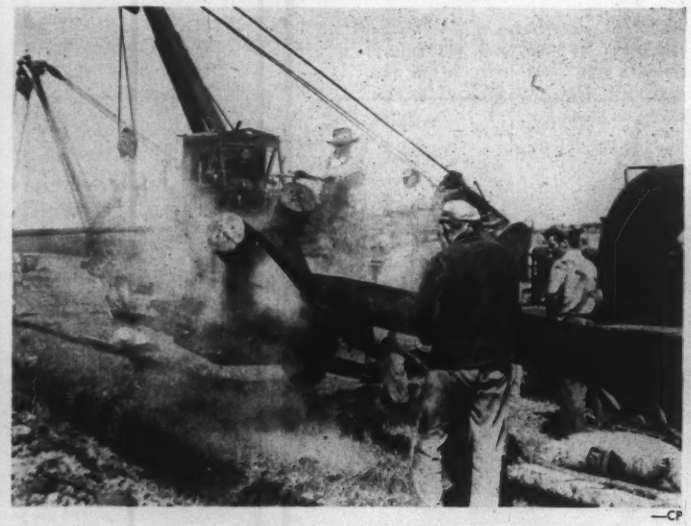
Obligation

Accordingly, as he admitted, it becomes part of their obligation to understand economic forces which affect the value of the dollar they have pledged themselves to pay out on those future maturity dates. It is part of their duty also, he said, to protest strenuously anything which threatens it.

In the past, in Canada, periods of rising prices and wages, such as we are now experiencing, have been followed by periods of falling prices and wages. Consequently, holders of contracts running for some time have had, on the average, little or nothing to complain about as to the purchasing power of their insurance and annuity dollars.

Now however, there seems some doubt that this process will continue. It's certainly open to question in view of union strength which may not only prevent any drop in wage scales, but which could also keep boosting them still higher. In the face of this, continuing price increases seem almost inevitable—if only from this cause.

—*George Gilbert*



—CP

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1950, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday, the 23rd day of September, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

N. G. BARROW, Secretary.

TORONTO, August 17th, 1950.

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